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Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

Welcome to Spring.

BY ANNA M. BATES.

Thou hast come again to the earth, oh Spring!
I see the gleam of thy jewelled wing,
I hear thy voice as the wind goes by,
To the mossy banks where the violets lie.
Thou hast brought soft green for the orchard bough
And ferns to wave on the mountain's brow,
Thou hast brought the robin's tuneful trill
To ring through the green grove cool and still;
The daisy has opened its golden eye,
Like a star that shines in the twilight sky;
The primrose wakes in the fragrant hedge,
Where the leaves are trimmed with a golden edge
By the sunbeam that begins there all day,
Like a rosy child in its merry play.
Oh we have waited thy presence long
And welcome thee back with lyre and song!
Thou with the violets on thy breast
And leaves to wreathe o'er the ground-bird's nest,
We have looked so long for thy smile in vain,
That gladly we welcome thee again!
Thou wilt give back the fountain its silver chime,
The stately river its mellow rhyme,
The crimson roses will once more flush,
Where the wild bee dreams through the summer hush
Blue lilies will grow by the dusty way,
Where the children rove in their happy play,
And the bird and the breeze a welcome sing
To the balmy hours of the pleasant Spring!

Suncook, N. H.

From the Portsmouth Transcript.

"Spring has Come."

DEDICATED TO MRS. W. J. REYNOLDS.

BY MARTHA HAINES BUTT.

Bright joyous Spring, I welcome thee; my heart now rebounds with gladness as I behold thy face—each tiny flower which peers above the earth smiles sweetly—all nature is released from her fetters; the glad bird warbleth a song of joy to thee; the Ice King is now dethroned, and all is truly beautiful. See, o'er the hills the cattle tread with careful steps, as if fearing to crush the tender grass just budding forth. Oh, how beautiful thy scenes; how they awaken memories cherished so fondly.

"Spring has come;" who shall not rejoice at the glad tidings? Who shall be glad now? The dreary cold days of winter have passed away, and new life seems to imbue all things.

"Spring has come;" methinks I hear a low moan. Ah, yes! 'tis in yon churchyard. See the number of newly made graves; mark the grass budding forth. Oh, how sad the thought that so many now lie in the cold, gloomy grave. Ah, that moan! it cometh from a fond mother who weeps o'er her darling and loved child; already have the flowers commenced to bloom, yet her darling sees them not. The mother's heart hath a grief the world knows not of, for 'tis too deep to give utterance to words.

"Spring has come," saith a soft voice—look at yon grave and watch him who is now bending with the weight of years. He weeps at the untimely end of his beautiful and loved daughter.—Ah, she is gone! aye, gone! The flowers which bloom o'er her grave are not more fair than was she; the song of the glad spring bird not more musical than was once her laugh. The angels look down upon the scene and weep; they pity the sorrows of the father, for she, who was a bright star to guide him on, the angel who pointed out to him the heavenly path, is now, indeed, no more. Evening cometh on; the pale stars keep watch with him, nor is Emily absent; her gentle spirit hovereth o'er and whispers, "In Heaven my Father;" e'en the mild flowers send back the echo.

"Spring has come," the invalid lovest the genial, balmy air of heaven, and feels a new vigor—oh, she thought not to live to see the sweet flowers of Spring to bloom again, but heaven ordained otherwise.

Spring, sweet Spring, could'st thou remain with us always, so beautiful, so cheering art thou. Ever welcome, Virgin Goddess, to our haunts, for when thou cometh, the great store-house of rich and rare treasures is opened, and thou filleth the earth with joy. Ever will our hearts bow in grateful adoration to him who sent thee in our midst.

Norfolk, Va.

Literary.

FOR THE TIMES.

Mosaics of The Mind.

A VISION.

BY WILLIE E. PABOR.

I sat in the halls of my fathers—at the foot of the ancient hills.

And mellow light stole up the walls where, dusty with age, were the faces and forms of those who had gone hence.

There was youth in its blushing loveliness—manhood in its conscious pride—old age in its feeble dependence.

There also was maidenhood in its spotless innocence—womanhood in its matronly dignity, with the babe of a summer reposing like a lily upon a bosom as stainless and as pure.

And sadness stole over me as the angel of tears came and touched my eyes.

As she glided away, another angel appeared and said "Come."

Down dusty and dim corridors, through long aisles we went, until we stood beneath the castle, in the chambers of the dead.

Corruption only met my eyes.

"Mortal, it has been—it is, and it will be, even unto the end.

"The young are called and the good spared not. The beautiful and the loving go to their appointed place.

"Yet the flowers bloom, and the stars twinkle, and the seasons make their accustomed round.

"Life is the portal, Time the pathway, Eternity the land to which it leads.

"Would you know further?"

I bowed my head.

"Come then!" And the angel took me, and showed me a field, and multitudes were in it.

"It is the world."

And I saw the child chasing butterflies—the youth, bubbles—the man, phantoms the one was crushed, another broken and the other faded away.

"They are the pleasures of the world."

Up a hill were many toiling. On its top was a crown, and the advancing sunlight; lit it up with rare resplendence. But when it was taken up, one by one laid it down again and went away sorrowing.

"It is the crown of fame, and is made of thorns."

The scene changed, and behold! a great sepulchre, where laid the child with its crushed hopes, the youth with broken idols, the man with hands bruised and bleeding.

"They have gone to their appointed place."

Again the scene changed. I saw a narrow way, and a few walking therein. There were thorns with the roses, and shadows with the sunshine, and some fainted by the way.

But others pressed on, and lo! the path widened and the sunshine increased, and they who walked sang songs of rejoicing.

"They have come up through great tribulation."

And I asked "How long?"

"Thus it has been, thus it is, thus it will be, till the times are fulfilled.

"Lo! man cometh and goeth; he is and is not, yet shall he come again when the fulness of time is reached."

Then I heard a noise, as of the uplifting of wings, and lo! it was a dream.

I still sat in the halls of my fathers, at the foot of the ancient hills, with the faces and forms of those who had gone hence.

But on the tablets of my heart the words of the angel are written; and on the wall of the mind is hung the vision, for the lesson is not for a day, but for all time.

FOR THE TIMES.

To C. H. Criswell,

Upon the reception of a book-mark bearing the inscription—"THINK OF ME."

BY R. GRIFFIN STAPLES.

Think of thee, Corolla!—yes,
I'll ever think of thee—
When the vesper winds are whispering
In accents o'er the lea;
And when the petalled flowers
Drink in the dews of heaven,
And from yonder skies are gleaming
The sister Pleiades seven.

While the birds are warbling sweetly
Their matin songs so free,
And the leaves are gently rustling,
I then will think of thee.
And when Pegasean vocal is
With strains of melody,
I'll strive to form a canzonet
In remembrance of thee.

But in return I'll simply ask,
While stemming life's rough sea,
In the cabin of thy mind, that I
A passenger may be.

The Star in the East.

Not the pilot meteor of Bethlehem, which our commentators opine was only a temporary guide of the oriental magi to Judea, for, that luminary was in a westward direction from its sage observers. We allude to the ruddy plannet Mars, which now adorns our eastern sky in the evening. This brilliant gem will be in opposition to the sun, the first of next month. It is a beautiful object to the unassisted vision; and still more beautiful when viewed through a telescope.

To give our readers some faint idea of this planetary orb, we design to relate a few particulars concerning it. A member of our solar system, it revolves, like our own and the rest of our companion wanderers, around the common solar centre. Its period of revolution is accomplished in six hundred and eighty seven days, which constitute its year, while the rotation upon its axis limits its day to 24 hours 37 minutes 20 seconds. The rate of velocity in its orbit is about fifty five thousand miles an hour. The diameter of its disc measures about forty five hundred miles. A ratio of 50 to 51 subsists between its polar and equatorial diameters. Its mass is about seven and a half times less than that of our globe; and its density about three and a quarter times that of water. Thus a terrestrial pound avoirdupois would weigh about six and a half ounces upon its surface. The superficial area is about fifty six millions square miles; and the solid contents number about forty thousand millions cubic miles.

There is a vast interval between its remotest and its nearest relative orbitual distance from the earth. In the one case it recedes not far from two hundred and fifty million miles; in the other it approaches us to the proximity of about thirty-five millions. This difference causes a large variation in its apparent size, as any one may readily infer. At its farthest reach, when in conjunction with the sun, the diameter is about four seconds of an arc. At its nearest, when in opposition, as we now behold it on a clear evening, the apparent diameter exceeds thirty seconds. At its quadrature it presents a gibbous phase, like that of our moon when near its full. But Mars never exhibits to our eyes a crescent form.

Upon its surface the telescope reveals outlines of continents tinged with dull red seas, distinguished by their greenish shades, and white spots near its poles, as it were of snowy tracts; for they increase and diminish as the season vary. Their days differ not much from our own, nor are their seasons much dissimilar to ours in diversity. No satellite has yet been descovered to accompany it.—But, without an atmosphere, how could its water evaporate, become absorbed temporarily in its upper regions, and be deposited in enormous masses of snow, to be again melted and converted into ascending vapor? Whence the rains which wash the surface as they fall on its temporate and torrid sections?

Early as the fifty-second year after the death of Alexander the Great, or about 272 years B. C., January 17, an observation on this planet was recorded. In the year 1561, January 9, the planet Jupiter was occulted or eclipsed by Mars.—*Boston Post.*

TIMIDITY is a weakness. Many lead lives of disquietude on account of forebodings which are Quixotic exaggerations of the reality, for which there is no foundation.

Premature Matrimony.

Marriage is a divine and beautiful arrangement. It was designed by Providence not solely as the means of keeping up population or as a mere social economical convenience, but as the blending of spirits into one, the masculine representing wisdom, and the feminine, affection. When there is true spiritual affinity between the two, then the design is accomplished.

Premature marriages are among the greatest evils of the times, and it would not be a bad idea, in these days of reforms, if an anti-marrying-in-a-hurry society were instituted. Now-a-days people leap into the magic life circle with no more consideration than they would partake of a dinner, little thinking that when once in, they are there until the end comes. There is but little, sometimes no mutual analysis of disposition, and comparison of tastes and affections. They seem to fancy that, if there are any discrepancies, the fatal Gordian Knot, which can be seldom cut, and never united, will harmonize all.

The number who have felt this truth, the numbers still feeling it to their heart's core are incalculable. They recognize it as the great mistake of their lives. The chain is not to them a silken one, but a cable of iron, that tightens around them more and more, crushing out all hope and energy, substituting hate for love, and eating out with its rust the very inner life of the soul.

Boys and girls now marry to a greater extent than ever before, instead of waiting until they be full grown and matured men and women. The young dandy, as soon as he gets out of short jackets, and finds a little furz gathering on his upper lip, and the young Miss, as soon as she emerges from the nursery and abbreviated frocks, think they are well qualified to assume the most solemn responsibilities of life. And so if "Pa" and "Ma" won't consent, they post off to some Gretna Green, and there take obligations that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, they will never cease bitterly to repent.

We would not be understood as speaking against the institution of marriage. It is holy, beautiful and beneficent. But let every one take his *mate* or none. Let not the brave eagle pair with the stupid owl, nor the gentle dove with the carrion crow. Like should have like. It is a glorious sight to see too old people, who have weathered the storms, and basked in the sunshine of life together, go hand in hand, lovingly and truthfully, down the gentle declivity of time, with no angers, no jealousies, nor hatreds garnered up against each other. That is the true marriage time of spirit with spirit. Love is woven into a woof of gold that neither time, nor death, nor eternity can sever.

Marriage should never be the result of fancy. The ball room and the evening party rarely develope real character. Under the exhilerating influence of the dance the glare of lights, and the merry quip and joke, the dissolute young man may appear amiable and the slatternly scold loveable. Matches made at such places, or under similar circumstances, are not of the class that originate in Heaven. They more generally are conceived in the opposite place and bring forth only iniquity. The true way to learn each other is to do it at home in the parlor, in the kitchen, and on occasions that test the temper.

We see the result of these unions in the almost daily divorces that are taking place, in the running away of husbands, leaving their wives and children to starve, and in the elopement of wives.

It would be quite impossible for us to depict faithfully the multitude of physical and moral evils that result from these sinful alliances, for sinful they are.—They ruin the body, corrupt the morals, and stupify the mind. And the result does not stop with husband and wife.—There are the children. They partake of the feebleness and vices of the parents both physical and moral, and go out into the busy world stunted and gnarled.—God pity them.

HEART RENDING OCCURRENCE.—On last Saturday, a son of David Huckelbury, of Switzerland county, Ind., in crossing a field where was inclosed a vicious horse, was attacked by the animal, who with his teeth tore him, and with his feet stamped him until lite was extinct. The mother of the boy saw the transaction, and was so much excited that she swooned and was carried into the house in a helpless condition, where she remained until death relieved her in a few haurs.

Selfishness.

An enemy to all moral improvement is selfishness. Selfishness perverts every noble principle, dries up the milk of human kindness, destroys the fountains of sympathy, quenches the fires of benevolence, inlurates the heart and petrifies the affections. It wrinkles the brow, darkens the countenance, scars the conscience, and strangles at the birth every noble aspiration. It bows the knee to Mammon, and worships him with an Eastern adoration. The sufferings of penury, the sighings of naggard want, the pains of sickness, the ways of pestilence, the tears of widowhood and the wails of orphanage, are alike unheeded. It opposes the poor, defrauds the rich and pinches from the hard hand of honest industry its last farthing. It gloats with fiendish delight upon blighted prospects, prostrate character and ruined fortune. It alleviates no misery, dries up no tears, brings light into no dwelling, and raises no lost hope. It is an iron-hearted monster, against which every good man should do valiant battle with all the force of sympathy, the power of benevolence, and the ardor of heaven born love. 'God,' says a distinguished writer, 'searched among the beasts for the emblem of a selfish man. His language was, 'he shall be buried with the burial of an ass, drawn and cast forth beyond the gates of Jerusalem.'

He whose heart is turned to selfishness, who sweats through life, under the load of labor only to hoard up pelf, and dies without private usefulness, or a record of public services, is no better, in God's estimation, than a pack horse, a mule, an ass, a creature of burdens, to be beaten and worked and killed and dragged off by another like him—abandoned to the birds of prey and forgotten.' Degradation such as this must be the portion of those that surrender themselves to selfishness.

Common Schools.

FOR THE TIMES.

To the friends of General Education in North Carolina.

I have been enabled at last to make arrangements for the publication of a Magazine, to be sent four times a year, free of all charge except postage, to each District Committee of the Common Schools in the State. The Magazine will be printed at Raleigh, neatly got up, and contain *thirty-two pages of reading matter besides the advertisements;* thirty five hundred copies will be circulated free of charge, and it will be devoted wholly to the interests of general education, being especially intended as a medium for conveying to committees, teachers, superintendents and examining committees, important information concerning the history, progress and condition of Common Schools in North Carolina and in other States, and statistics, facts, and suggestions bearing on the success of the cause of popular education here at home. Such a medium of communication between the head of our system of Common Schools and all its parts, is much needed; and for a long time it has been my desire to create by my own resources, and those of my position the means of supporting a Journal of this kind without attempting to get subscribers and without taxing the School fund. I first attempted to procure advertisements from our many Colleges and Academies, thinking enough of these were interested in advertising to bear the expenses of this work; and knowing also that a Journal containing the terms, location and condition of each would present an interesting and imposing view of our educational resources, while the classical and Common Schools, would thus be benefiting each other.

Many of these seemed favorably inclined, while leading educators were much pleased with the plan; but answers came in slowly, and while some wanted more information, others wished to hold back till the project was tested by actual experiment.

After a great deal of correspondence and effort I have finally made arrangements to publish a *quarterly* Magazine, larger and finer than I ever hoped for; and a number will be sent free to each District Committee, through the County Chairman, to each member of the Board of County Superintendents in every County and to each member of the Committees to examine teachees.

The first No. will be issued as soon as I can prepare the contents; and in the mean time, if spared, I hope to be able at last to change this from a quarterly to a monthly periodical. In making this gratifying announcement I hope I will be excused for offering a very brief explanation of part of my course as Superintendent of Common Schools. My annual Report reaches comparatively, a very small No. of those interested in its details; and this is to me a source of much regret, for while the public ought to be informed of my movements. I feel that I am deeply interested in having such knowledge diffused as widely as possible. In all honesty and simplicity I aver that I would be greatly delighted if my whole official course were fully known to *all* men, for while conscious of inability, I am perfectly sure that I have been honest, conscientious and unsparing in effort to increase the efficiency of our Common Schools and to benefit the public.

It would have been easy to keep my name before the public: to travel, in good seasons and mingle with old acquaintances and pleasant and influential people, to speak as I went, and thus to *appear* to more advantage than I have recently done.

But while vanity, health and self interest as well as the expectation of the public, demand such a course, it was obvious to me that much more general and lasting influences could be exerted by means which would not be immediately seen and appreciated by my friends, and requiring more anxious attention. I felt bound to pursue this more ikesome course—and I can freely assert that while I have probably devoted less time to society or amusement than any man in the State, I have not perhaps been sufficiently careful of health or private interests. This much I feel bound to say in general terms, and I say it not in vanity, but out of respect to that public whose servant I am, and which ought to be informed of my official course.

I would also freely and most respectfully challenge a thorough investigation into the truth of this assertion; but, of course, I cannot, in this card, go into these details. I may, however, as one of many such labors, cite the case of the Magazine announced above; and add that in this, and in other publications of useful matter bearing directly on the interests of our Common Schools, and calculated to exert permanent and pervading influences, I have had expended more than the amount of my salary for the year, thus in this one item giving back more than I have received. I do hope I will be excused for making this allusion; it is certainly not done in a spirit of egotistic boasting, but only as a fact for assistance in the formation of just opinions concerning the manner in which the office of Superintendent has been made influential for good. It would be tedious to go into other facts, or even into all the details of this; any one can see that the fact alone is a very important one, and implies a good many others worthy of consideration.

Suffice it to say, in this connection, that our Common School system has undergone a radical change for better in the last few years—that agencies of a pervading and lasting character are now at work—and that to all human appearance a system of things has been begun which will be bringing more and more before us and before our children the facts, interests and statistics of our Schools, will be infussing more life and more intelligence into their management, and will be exciting at home and abroad more respect for our progress and our character.

One single incident speaks volumes. When I first begun to devote myself to the Literature of the State, I found but little encouragement among those who supply the intellectual demands of the Country.

The literary and Book publishing world seemed fully impressed with the idea that no good thing could come from North Carolina; nor was there any attempt to disguise the fact that they regarded investments and adventures on the intelligence and taste of our people as the least promising that could be made in any part of this great Nation.

Of course I met with no incivility to me as a man—but as a citizen of the State, my experience was of the most mortifying character. I was placed in a position to discover the true and by no means flattering opinions entertained abroad of our intellectual and moral resources; and a sensitive mind coming thus in contact with this harsh judgement was naturally impelled to an opposite extreme, and induced to answer unjust impressions with a too partial defence and eulogy. This accounts to some extent for descriptions of our State thought by some to be too highly colored.

A few years only elapsed since works on our State were considered so very poor stock by the Literary Brokers,—and since every thing was to be presumed against us, and on us was the burden of proving that there was any good, liberal or intellectual resources here worthy of attention. Now behold the change!

The Statistics from the office of Superintendent of Common Schools, have been scattered abroad and at home, with a careful view to their future results; and abroad they are bearing fruit of great importance.

Now *too much*, perhaps, is presumed in our favor; and from all the leading and enterprising publishers, come letters and enquiries indicating a pleasant surprise at the discovery of our hitherto hidden veins of moral treasures, and a disposition to make the most liberal investments in them.

Such things are of the most decided benefit to us; they give us a better opinion of ourselves, thus encoursging and stimulating us to greater efforts, and they furnish material aid in the concessions made and expenditures incurred in behalf of our trade, furnishing us with greater facilities in getting books, making sacrifices to supply us with text books more complimentary to us, and increasing and stimulating the Literary tastes of the community. I am allowed to alter the texts of histories and geographies to make them speak more correctly of our State,—to have a series of Readers especially adapted to our wants and situation,—and finally to have published thirty-five hundred copies of a handsome magazine, to be exclusively filled and controlled by me, and to contain no advertisements but such as the friends of our moral and intellectual progress are interested in seeing!

To any one well versed in the facts of the past—the past of only a few years ago,—this is a progress as gratifying as it is wonderful. Then, none so poor as to do us reverence; now, on the Literary 'Change, our name is one of the most respected.

I hope that labors producing such results are not in vain.

In addition to the above, I have made arrangements to have issued an edition of standard copy plates, which will have on the cover a synopsis of our School Laws, forms, and useful suggestions.

I have been fully impressed with the fact that copy-plates are much needed in our Common Schools; many of our best teachers are young persons, who have not yet learned to write well, and are acquired only by long and careful practice.

And it occurred to me that while having these copy-plates introduced, a double advantage might be secured; the covers, usually filled with advertisements, might be made a means of disseminating useful information. This is especially important now, as the last Legislature having on hand a vastly increased amount of business, did not make provisions for the publication of the new School Law in pamphlet form; and my experience, and that of all School officers, is, that it is impossible to take too much pains to disseminate a knowledge of the Law. These copy-plates will be cheap,—the cheapest in use, and I hope, will be universally used.

I have also completed arrangements for the publication of a teacher's Manual, to be used by our Common School teachers. It is to contain the essential parts of our School Law and forms,—a few suggestions—rules for governing school,—and blank tables, with captions, by which, with the least trouble, and by only making dots, teachers will be enabled to keep a full account of the attendance in School, for the inspection of the Committee, and from which to make their reports to the county chairman. It will have blank lines for a diary and for exercise in writing; and will be furnished to teachers at the cost of printing. The whole plan of this was submitted to the Governor and Literary Board, and met their cordial approbation. The work was also offered without price to the Board, but it had not authority to print, while the Governor, in so concluding, determined to recommend to the next assembly to vest authority in the Board to print and distribute this to teachers as a blank. In the mean time it will be furnished at the bare cost of printing.

This card having already exceeded the limits originally intended for it, I must omit several matters which I wished to lay before the public; and while most gratefully acknowledging the good wishes and partiality of my many friends, respectfully ask them to look into my last annual Report for farther particulars.

Copies will be sent to all of the Editors in the State; and these, no doubt, will cheerfully assist in informing the public mind by republishing such parts as will interest their readers.

And as, in the distribution of such things, many persons who would read them with profit to themselves and others are necessirily over-looked by being unknown to the distributor, this opportunity is embraced of requesting those who wish to see the last annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, to send their names and address to his Excellency Gov. Bragg or to myself.

TO BE CONTINUED.

C. H. WILEY.

From the Massachusetts Teacher.

The True Mission of the Teacher.

BY MRS. RACHEL C. MATHER.

(Continued.)

DISCIPLINE.

Another important branch of the teacher's mission is Discipline. A successful teacher should hold such a supremacy over her pupils as will enable her to sway their minds, direct their energies, and, if necessary, subdue their wills. Shall she maintain this supremacy by arbitrary authority, or by rewards and penalties, or by moral suasion? Shall she control her pupils by the coercion of an indomitable will, or by the magnetic influence of her presence, or by the more subtle agency of moral power, or by teaching them the great lesson of self-control?

In surveying our schools, we observe a great variety of form, face, and manner. The countenance of one is radiant with love and joy, while that of another is like a dark, lowering cloud. One looks gross, and another cunning; some are prepossessing, others repellent. Some are tender and susceptible; others are cold and resisting. How can we control such a diversity of character, and bring so many discordant elements into harmony with each other and ourselves, except by discriminating individual character, and adapting our mode of discipline to the peculiar moral endowments and degree of development? Genuine love and uniform kindness will convince most of our pupils that we seek their highest welfare and happiness; and will thus conciliate their regard, and secure their confidence and cheerful cooperation. And since a school ever reflects the character of its teacher, perhaps we most successfully promote good order, by a strict adherence to system in all our own arrangements. Thus our pupils, while they imitate our example, are convinced that order is a principle and law of our life, which it would be vain for them to oppose.

In some schools, all things glide on smoothly, without any apparent effort, the teacher being the great polar power toward which all the scholars turn with love and respect; while, like a powerful magnet, she draws them all into her own sphere, and infuses into them her own life, spirit, and will.

But this delightful mode of discipline is a rare attainment. Most teachers must govern their pupils by addressing some predominant principle. One has a well-trained conscience, and may be easily governed by appeals to its decisions; and another, by his teacher's love and approbation; while another, of a lower development, can be moved only by the promise of rewards, or the dread of penalties. But, if all these methods fail, then the pupil should be compelled to obedience by absolute authority. Order must be maintained; and, since despotism is preferable to anarchy, it may be well for the teacher to convince her school, when circumstances require, that there is a strong reserved force of determined resolution, that can and will exact perfect obedience, and that any opposition on their part is the height of folly.

As conscience is but slightly developed in young children, it may sometimes be necessary to excite their emulation by a system of rewards, but never until an appeal to higher motives has proved unsuccessful; for well-doing, prompted by hope of gain, or fear of loss, springs only from self-interest, and is destitute of moral excellence. The teacher who realizes that the best discipline is self-discipline, will teach her pupils the great lesson of self-control, which has in it a strong moral power to control others; and will guide them, as much as possible, by appealing to their sense of right and justice, and thus accustom them to the strong self-governing influence of conscious moral obligation, —the necessity of acting from a principle of duty, and not from selfishness or caprice.

School discipline should ever have reference to the child's ultimate advantage; and that only, is good discipline, which develops good characters for subsequent life. Arbitrary will and ready policy may enforce an external obedience; while a system of rewards, exciting emulation, may stimulate many to high intellectual achievements. The school may be very popular as a model for good order and fine recitations; yet, the child's moral nature being scarcely recognized, he quits school without having learned the first lesson of self-control. How could he have learned it, since he has ever been controlled by the eye or voice of his teacher? Having been kept in self-government, he needs, on arriving at manhood, the stringent limitations of law and the police. A system of rewards has stimulated him to do right in school; and now, because no tangible reward is continually held before him in the great school of life, he ceases to do right. The love of right, as a motive to action, has been superseded by the love of promotion or gain; and he naturally grows to maturity selfish and sordid, the higher life repressed, or stifled out of existence, by the lower.

God raised man above the guidance of instinct, to be guided by his reason and conscience. Liberty is therefore with him an inherent right, and the independent, liberty-loving Saxon ever makes it his duty to assert that right. Let us then train our pupils with reference to their innate hostility to arbitrary law, by preparing them to be a law to themselves; and not weaken their self-governing power, and forestall the habit of self-control, by too many external restraints and incentives.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Political.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention for North Carolina assembled in the Commons Hall, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday the 16th of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Convention was temporarily organized, on motion of J. G. Shepherd, of Cumberland, by calling Dr. James E. Williamson, of Caswelll, to the Chair; and on motion of W. W. Holden, W. J. Yates, of Cumberland, W. V. Geffrey, of Pasquotank, and C. W. Styron, of New Hanover, were appointed Secretaries.

(On motion the counties were then called, when forty one counties were found represented in person by 274 delegates:—Alamance, Bertie, Bladen, Chatham, Duplin, Granville, Brunswick, Cumberland, Carterett, Caswell, Catawba, Gates, Harnett, Lenior, Montgomery, Pasquotank, Person, Surry, Guilford, Gaston, Greene, Halifax, Franklin, Forsyth, Onslow, Orange, Sampson, Wayne, Pitt, Randolph, Rowan, Rockingham, Stokes, Moore, Northampton, Iredell, Nash, New Hanover, Johnson, Warren, and Wake. And five by Proxies, Ashe, Burke, Cleaveland, Lincoln and Jones.)

On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint a Committee of two from each Congressional District to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed: W. F. Riddick, Thos. W. Jordan, J. P. Wooten, W. K. Delaney, J. G. Cook, W. J. Houston, A. W. Venable, T. I. Judkins, M. D. Smith, Col. Jno. Morrison, Gen. F. L. Simpson, W. Haymore, Jasper Stowe, N. N. Fleming, W. W. Holden, and T. W. Bradburn.

The Convention then took a recess until three o'clock.

THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

The Committee appointed on permanent organization, made the following report through their Chairman, Hon. A. W. Venable: For President of the Convention, Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland. Vice-Presidents, 1st Congressional District, W. A. Ferguson, of Bertie; 2d District, Dr. W. J. Blow, of Pitt; 3d District, W. S. Ashe, New Hanover; 4th District, Jno. D. Hawkins, Franklin; 5th District, Robt. P. Dick, Guilford; 6th District, Gen. F. L. Simpson, Rockingham; 7th District, Dr. Wm. Sloan, Gaston; 8th District, T. W. Bradburn, Catawba. Secretaries, W. V. Geffroy, of Pasquotank; J. C. Connon, Rowan; W. J. Yates, Cumberland; J. K. Marriott, Wake; C. W. Styron, New Hanover. And they further recommended that the rules of the House of Commons be adopted, so far as they are applicable, for the government of the Convention.

On motion, the report was unanimously confirmed; and the Chairman appointed the Hon. A. W. Venable and Jas. G. Cooke, Esq., to conduct Mr. Shepherd to the Chair; who, upon taking his seat, returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred, and spoke at some length upon the state of public affairs.

On motion of Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, the President appointed a Committee of two from each Congressional District to prepare and report Resolutions for the consideration and action of the Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed:

1st District, William Hill, of Halifax, W. F. Riddick, of Gates.

2d District, L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow, Dr. W. J. Blow, of Pitt.

3d District, B. Fuller, of Cumberland, John D. Taylor, of Brunswick.

4th District, W. W. Holden of Wake, R. A. Ezell, of Warren.

5th District, Benj. Trollinger, of Alamance, Dr. J. E. Williamson, of Caswell.

6th District, Gen. F. L. Simpson, Rockingham F. E. Boner, of Forsyth.

7th District, N. N. Fleming, of Rowan, Jasper Stowe, of Gaston.

8th District, F. I. Wilson, T. W. Bradburn.

W. S. Ashe, of New Hanover, then offered the following Resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That his excellency, Gov. THOMAS BRAGG be, and he is hereby unanimously nominated for re-election as Governor of the State of North Carolina.

On motion, the President appointed a Committee, as follows, to wait on Gov. Bragg and inform him of his nomination: A. W. Venable, William Hill, R. P. Dick, J. G. Cooke, and W. K. Lane.

The Committee retired, and after a short time returned, accompanied by Gov. Bragg, who was received with the warmest demonstrations of regard. Gov. Bragg addressed the Convention at some length in an able and impressive manner—accepting the nomination, and pledging himself to use his best exertions to carry the Democratic banner in triumph through the contest.

On motion, the Convention took a recess until seven o'clock.

SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Hill of Halifax, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were read and unanimously adopted:

We, the delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, deeming the present occasion a suitable one to re-affirm the well defined principles upon which our organization, as a party, is based, do.

Resolved, That we cordially approve and re-affirm the Resolutions of the Democratic National Conventions of 1848, and 1852, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

Resolved, That the public lands, being the common property of the United States, any disposition of them for the sole and exclusive benefit of any one or more of the States, or the squandering of them in donations to paupers and convicts, whether of native or foreign extraction, would be unconstitutional and unjust.

Resolved That we heartily approve of the Kansas-Nebraska act, by which the Missouri restriction was repealed, and the people of the South let in with their property, equally with those of the North, to the common Territories of the Union. That in our opinion the doctrine of popular sovereignty is the true doctrine; that the people of the Territories, when they come to form their State Constitutions and apply for admission into the Union as States, have the right to determine for themselves the character of their domestic institutions.

Resolved, That we have viewed with admiration and gratitude the noble and manly stand taken by the great body of the Democrats of the non-slaveholding States, in behalf of the constitutional rights of the South, and we will cheerfully unite with them, as heretofore, in general Convention, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and to proclaim once more to the world the great principles of the Democratic party; and we pledge our zealous and united support to the nominees of said Convention.

Resolved, That we regard the Know-Nothing organization as corrupting and dangerous in its influences and tendencies. We congratulate the country upon its rapid decay. The contest for the Presidency, it is apparent, must be between the Democratic National party and the Black Republicans; that a third party cannot strengthen, but must weaken the South in this contest; and that in a crisis like the present it is alike the interest and the duty of all Southern men to unite with that party which gives the strongest assurance, by its unity, its numbers, and its nationality, that it will triumph over the enemies of our constitutional rights, by whatsoever name called.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret, oathbound political associations, and to intolerance and proscription on account of religious opinion, either by Catholics or Protestants, by legal enactment or at the ballot-box.

Resolved, That President Pierce, by his inaugural address and subsequent State papers, and especially by the noble vindication of the constitutional rights of the States, contained in his last annual message to Congress, as well as by his uniform devotion to the constitution and his faithful enforcement of its obligations, has endeared himself to all true lovers of the country; and while we freely acknowledge, and proudly recognize, the abilities, the patriotism, and the sound principles of many other distinguished members of our party, and will give a cordial and united support to whomsoever may receive the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, we yet deem it due to FRANKLIN PIERCE, and to ourselves, to declare that he is our first choice for the Presidency, and that we should hail his nomination with the liveliest satisfaction.

Resolved, That we are pond of the reputation of JAMES C. DOBBIN, Secretary of the Navy. We respect him for his experience and wisdom as a statesman, and cherish a strong affection for him as a man, on account of his amiable disposition and his many virtues; and that his nomination for the Vice Presidency would be gratifying to the people of North Carolina, and serve to bind still more closely together the national Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this State ought to be amended, so as to extend to all free white men the same right to vote for members of the Senate as for members of the House of Commons; that we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional; that we are opposed, under any and all circumstances, to a change of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons; and that we will never abandon the great principle of Free Suffrage, but will unite with our fellow-citizens of both parties in pressing it, in the face of all opposition and difficulties, to its final triumph.

Resolved, That it is our earnest wish and desire to see the resources of North Carolina, agricultural, mineral and commercial, fostered and developed; and the State having already entered upon a system of internal improvements to that end, and made large investment with that view, it would, in the opinion of this Convention, be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid in the completion of the works already undertaken, and the extension of the same, as a just regard for the interest of the people may require, and the means and resources of the State will prudently allow.

Resolved, That our present system of Common Schools ought to be fostered by the Legislature, and its efficiency increased, until the blessings of Education shall have been afforded to all the children of the State.

Resolved, That the course of Gov. Bragg has been such as to confirm and increase the confidence reposed in him, to reflect honor upon himself, and to promote the best interests of the entire State; and that with the fullest confidence in his triumphant re-election, we again present to the people of North Carolina as the Democratic candidate for Governor, THOMAS BRAGG, of Northampton—a gentleman and a patriot—a statesman fully tried and never found wanting.

Resolved, That a Democratic State Committee, to consist of ten persons, be appointed by the President of this Convention.

Resolved, That four delegates for the State at large and four alternate delegates, be appointed by this Convention, to represent North-Carolina in the Cincinnati Convention.

Resolved, That two Electors and four Assistant Electors be appointed by this Convention for the State at large.

Mr. Cook, of Cumberland, moved that the Convention now proceed to elect four Delegates to represent the State at large in the Democratic National Convention, and four Alternate Delegates; which was agreed to.

The following gentlemen were chosen: Delegates—William S. Ashe, of New Hanover; W. W. Avery, of Burke; Bedford Brown, of Caswell; and Robt. R Heath, of Chowan. Alternates—William Hill, of Halifax; John Hill, of Stokes; Dr. Columbus Mills, of Polk; and E. G. Haywood, of Wake.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to appoint two electors for the State at large. The following gentlemen were chosen: H. M. Shaw, of Currituck; and Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell.

The President of the Convention then announced the following gentlemen as constituting the Democratic Executive Committee for the State, to wit; William W. Holden, of Wake; James Fulton, New Hanover; James H. White, Gaston; Jesse A. Waugh, Forsyth; Robert S. French, Robeson; William A. Jenkins, Warren; W. K. Lane, Wayne; David Coleman, Yancy; R. P. Waring, Mecklenburg; and Joseph Allison, Orange.

The Convention then adjourned until Thursday morning ten o'clok.

THURSDAY, 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

Mr. Bow of Cumberland, offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by our able and patriotic Senators, David S. Reid and Asa Biggs; and our Democratic Representatives now in Congress.

The Convention then went into the election of four Assistant Electors for the State at large; which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen; Dr. R. C. Pritchard, of Warren; Marcus Erwin, of Buncombe; A. E. Scales, Jr., of Rockingham; and B. Fuller, of Cumberland.

Dr. R.C. Pritchard, Mr. Fuller, of Cumberland, E. G. Haywood, of Wake, Sidney Smith, of Orange, and Dr. Copeland, of Northampton, addressed the Con-Convention in the order named, in an able and impressive manner, and with much applause.

The Convention then ajourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Convention met according to adjournment.

On motion of Dr. Pritchard, of Warren, a committee of five were appointed—consisting of Dr. R. C. Pritchard, A. M. Lewis, Gen. Joseph Allison, T. L. Hargrave, and Sidney Smith, of Orange—to wait upon the military companies of the City of Raleigh, now on parade, and invite them to visit the Convention. The Committee performed the duty assigned them, inviting the Oak City Guards, the Independent Guards, and the Raleigh Cadets into the hall; and they accepted the invitation, and came up and took seats.

Mr. Lewis offered the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That every patriotic heart is filled with emotions of pleasure and pride at the appearance and display of the Oak City Guards, the Independent Guards, and the Cadets of Raleigh, now assembled in this hall; and we assure them that they have our best wishes and feelings for their success and happiness.

The President welcomed them in a glowing and eloquent speech, and Lieut. Tucker, of the Oak City Guards, responded on their behalf in his usually happy manner.

On motion, the Secretaries of this Convention were requested to inform the delegates to Cincinnati, and the Electors and their Assistants, of their appointment as such.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be furnished the North-Carolina Standard for publication, and that the other Democratic papers of the State be requested to copy.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were unanimously tendered to the President and other officers for the able and satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duties

The President then addressed the Convention; after which, on motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

GREENSBOROUGH.—We had never enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing Greensborough before our visit to the recent Convention. It is a fine inland town, with many substantial public edifices and beautiful private dwellings. It has two Banks, two or three Printing offices, several very neat Churches, and two very excellent Female Schools—the Edgeworth Female Seminary, and the Methodist Female College—both of which we understood, were very liberally patronized. We had the pleasure of an introduction to Professor STERLING, Principal of the former; and found him a pleasant and accomplished gentleman. But we were engaged during most of our stay in Greensborough, and consequently had very little time for looking about us. The people are among the most kind and hospitable in the State, as the members of the Convention had reason to know; and as for our humble self, we shall cherish as a sacred deposite in our memory the many manifestations of regard received at their hands. We met many old acquaintances, and made several new—whom we shall hereafter number among our "jewels.' Many blessings on the good town! We hope some time, to see it again.—*N. C. Argus.*

News of the Day.

Details by the Baltic.

SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATY.

The Paris correspondence of the London Times says:

"The moment the signatures were completed, the expected signal was given and the cannon from the esplanade of the Invalides proclaimed the news before the plenipotentiaries had quitted the hall. Soon after, the following notice was posted up on the walls of Paris:

CONGRESS OF PARIS, March 30, 1856.

"Peace has been signed this day, at 1 o'clock, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britian, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, have affixed their signatures to the treaty, which puts an end to the present war, and which, by settling the question of the East, establishes the repose of Europe on solid and durable bases.

Signed, PIETRE, Prefect of Police.

"This notice was read by thousands with intense curiosity, and with great satisfaction. Soon after appeared a supplement to the *Moniteur*, containing the same announcement. The effects produced is of course all that could be imagined, and the feeling would very probably have been much more strongly expressed, had it not been that for two or three days past the conclusion was confidently expected for this day. The weather is fine, the sky is serene, the sun warm and undimmed, and all the thoroughfares are thronged with people. Already preparations are made for the illuminations of to-night, which, it is expected will rival the display on the birth of the Imperial Prince.

"The Plenipotentiaries will continue to meet during the present week, as before for the settlement of other matters, not of a light or unimportant character, which have not yet been settled. They and the resident members of the diplomatic corps dine, in full uniform, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs to-morrow. The treaty will not be made public until the exchange of ratifications, and as Constantinople and St. Petersburgh are distant from Paris, the Plenipotentiaries remain bound by their obligation of silence for two or three weeks to come."

The Post's Paris correspondent writes: 'If we make up accounts, perhaps the contract is in favor of Russia, to whom more has been given up than she has renounced. —Such a result is natural the case, because it never was the intention of England and France to punish Muscovite aggression with conquest involving loss of territory, or parmanent occupation.'

The accounts from Paris acquaint us with the fact that orders had been dispatched to the Crimea, by telegraph, to suspend hostilities for another month as peace had been concluded, and only waited ratification.

The news of the treaty having been signed was received at Berlin, Turin, Alexandria, and Genoa with great joy. As a distinctive reward for M. de Monteuffel's services at the Congress, His Majesty the King of Prussia has conferred upon him the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle.

At the illuminations which took place in Paris on Sunday evening the flag of Russia was seen hung from several houses, in company with those of France, England, Sardinia and Turkey.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The London Times has a bitterly disparaging article on Gen. Cass' speech on the Central American question.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to five per cent.

Lord Clarendon has no intention of quitting Paris for the moment.

The best feeling prevails among all classes and almost all parties in France at the conduct of England throughout, and the impression is that the peace will be found honorable to all concerned.

APPALLING ACCIDENT IN CORK.—Accounts received in Dublin state that one of the most lamentable occurrences which have happened for many years took place at an early hour on Monday morning, March 31st, in the city of Cork.

It appears that a large number of persons assembled in a room on the second floor of a miserable house in Penrose square, when of a sudden, and without any warning save a slight sound of crackling timber, the floor with all its living weight, fell with a crash, carrying away the lower floor, and its occupants with it, and burying all, including those on the ground floor, in one mass of writhing and shreaking human beings, with dead and dying in awful proportion to the whole.

For the next two hours, from a quarter to one o'clock to near three o'clock in the morning, the scene baffled all attempt at description. At two o'clock the dead were removed to the Bridewell and the North Infirmary, to which latter place several wounded were also carefully borne by the young men of the neighborhood. The number of dead up to three o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday was 18, and of wounded 16—in all 34. There were six bodies lying in the dead house of the infirmary, and six in the Bridewell, the rest having been carried to their own homes.

PARIS, Monday Night, March 31st.—The commercial activity that will follow the declaration of peace will be unprecedented.

The public of France expect vast undertakings, where profits will be insured by government assistance and surpervision.

There is a feeling abroad that the Plenipotentiaries cannot separate without cautioning the petty governments of Italy. They will be mediatised in the fashion of Germany unless they attend to the warning.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 21st.—Our Berlin papers began to talk openly of the marriage of Prince Frederick William with the Princess Royal of England.

The Prince will visit England at the Spring reviews, and will return, it is hoped an accepted suitor.

LATER BY THE AFRICA.—NEW YORK, April 20.—A manifesto issued by the Emperor or Russia dated St Petersburg, 1st, says that the rights of Christians in the Esat were secured, and thus the objects of the war were obtained—special arrangement has been made to prevent the collision of the Russian and Turkish fleet in the Black Sea—a new line of frontier has been agreed upon in Bessarabia.

A letter from Cronstadt says that a squadron of five steamers has been ordered to be prepared by the middle of May, and the idea is that the Czar and one of his brothers will visit France.

The Spanish Government has conferred the order of the Golden Fleece on Napoleon's son.

It is blieved that the Peace Conference will remain in session for a month.

Parma, Modena and Tuscany are in an alarming state of fermentation.

The Birtish, squadron has been recalled.

Vessels are about to sail from Genoa for the Crimea to bring back the Sardinian troops.

The health of the French arms is improveing. They will return to France in bodies of 20,000, which will probably occupy them till October.

The Austrian army has been further reduced 30,000.

SEIZURE OF A NEW YORK VESSEL BY THE AUTHORITIES OF VIRGINIA.—Norfolk, April 9.—The captain and crew of the schooner Maryland, of New York, have been seized, and the vessel brought from Hampton Roads, for refusing to submit to a search for slaves under the law recently passed. Upon the refusal of the captain to allow his vessel to be searched, a company of military was sent on board. Great excitement exists as it is believed there are slaves concealed in the vessel. The captain and crew were imprisoned.

MRS. GAINES AGAIN IN COURT.—The New Orleans Picayune states that Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines is again in Court. She has now brought suit against T. D. de la Croix, who she avers, soon after the death of her father, Daniel Clark, in 1815, took possession of, and ever since held or disposed of for his own use and benefit, seventy five slaves, the property of the said Clark bequeathed to complainant, and has since enjoyed the profit and services of the said slaves; that more than three hundred slaves have been born from the female slaves aforesaid, since they came into defendant's possession; that the aforesaid slaves now living and their increase are worth $800,000, that the hire of the said slaves and their increase since they came into possession of the said defendant amounts to $300,000; and that the interest due thereon amounts to $500,000. To recover the above mentioned slaves and their increase, or the value of the same and the hire of the said slaves with interest, Mrs. Gaines has filed a bill in chancery.

SABBATH AND RAIL ROADS.—The Roanoke and Seaboard Rail Road has recently suspended all operations on the Sabbath. This company, since the late accident, is like King David, who said, "It is good for me that I have been afflicted, for then sought I Thy precepts."

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.—The Washington Sentinel of Thursday, says there is on exhibition in the rotunda of the Capitol an ingenious invention of Mr. W. T. Jackson, of Baltimore, which he styles a "Detachable Safety Deck Saloon." Its inventor, in a pamphlet, describes it as serving all the useful purposes of a deck saloon for a steamer, yet capable of being launched, in cases of fire, in three minutes, or ready for floating off, in the event of sinking, in one minute. Mr. Jackson's pamphlet contains the certificates of the approval of some of the most eminent naval and practical men, and of many members of Congress and officers of the navy.

ARRIVED AT THE PENITENTIARY.—Meckin Reynolds, who was convicted at the late term of the Circuit Court of Patrick county, of the murder of Green B. Statterfield, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, has arrived in Richmond, in custody of an officer, and placed under Col. Morgan's charge. —*Richmond Whig.*

A MAN RUN OVER AND KILLED.—The train which left Weldon, N. C., yesterday morning at 12½ o'clock for Wilmington when near the latter place ran over a man who was laying on the tract, instantly killing him. He is supposed to have been either asleep or intoxicated, or probably both, as no man in his sober senses would lay down on a railroad track to go to sleep. We learn that the name of the deceased was Mitchell. We are indebted for the above item to Mr. Robert Wigglesworth, mail agent on route between Richmond and Weldon.—*Petersburg Int. Saturday.*

ACCIDENTLY KILLED.—Mr. Henry Humphries, living some 7 or 8 miles south of this place, came to his death on Thursday morning last, under the following circumstances: It seems a party of men were engaged in a coon hunt near his premises, to which place he was attracted by the cutting of a tree, when rushing too near, it fell, killing him instantly. Mr. Humphries was about 55 or 60 years of age, and leaves a wife and large family of children to mourn his untimely death.—*Rock. Democrat.*

NEW FLOUR REGULATION.—We are requested to state, that thirty-two of the merchants of this town, dealers in Flour, have entered into an agreement hereafter "to make a difference of 50 cents per barrel, both in buying and selling, between each quality except condemned, and in this the buyer to exercise his discretion."

We are not sufficiently familiar with the subject to say more of it than this, that we learn the regulation will conform to the practice elsewhere, and be advantageous to the producers who bring their flour to this market.—*Fay Observer.*

SHOCKING CRUELTY.—We learn that a man named Thompson was convicted at Columbus Superior Court last week of manslaughter, starved two small children who had been entrusted to his keeping by the Wardens of the Poor of Columbus county. They died of hunger and want of attention. A gentleman who was present at the trial writes us that the testimony disclosed a tale of cruelty seldom equalled in this region. It was revolting and sickening to the details of the case.—*Fayetteville Obs.*

A NEW SECT.—A correspondent of the Presbyterian Herald, writing from Iowa, speaks as follows of a sect, an offshoot from Mormonism, called Mennonites:

"Of this sect this account has been received: As might have been expected there were many ambitious Mormons disappointed when the notorious scoundrel, Brigham Young, more shrewd than the rest, became Joe Smith's successor. Among others was a man named Thompson, who refused to go to Salt Lake, and drew off a section of followers, who established themselves as a joint stock company, in Iowa county, Iowa. Of the company, Thompson is president, and their business transactions are done in his name. Thompson has revived the doctrine of the transmigration of souls—says he is himself now in his seventh state, all of which he remembers. He claims to be the special messenger of Meenah, the authorized expounder of the divine will. This Meenah (I may not spell the name aright) has been from the beginning, and is expected to be manifested among men, and probably will prove to be identical with the said Thompson. He teaches that new habitations are prepared for the righteous when they die, and Meenah, or Menenah, is to make it known when souls are in need of a new habitation, (body.) You see that something equally vile with the spiritual wife system of Salt Lake may readily grow out of this doctrine of transmigration. Probably Dr. E. Beecher would not receive the doctrine in this form, and though coming West, will not fall in with these wise men of the West."

ARMS FOR THE PILOTS.—Fifty muskets have been dispatched by the Governor from Richmond to Norfolk, for the defence of the pilots in execution of the inspection law.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

☞ S. W. WHITAKER, Bookseller, Stationer and dealer in Music & Musical Instruments, Wilmington, N. C., is our authorized Agent for that city.

☞ W. R. Hunter is our authorized agent for the city of New York to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the *Times*.

Peace Concluded.

It will be seen by the details of the Baltic, as published in this paper, that the peace Congress, now assembled in Paris, has drawn up and signed the articles of *peace* between the belligerant powers of Europe. Peace once more reigns on the continent of Europe! Let all the nations of the earth rejoice!

Perhaps England, or France, or Russia may detail the benefits resulting from this waging of *military skill;* but we, located at a distance, cannot trace one blessing, which is to rest upon either. For years the war has raged; distress and suffering has pervaded every rank and file; millions of debt has been added to previous burdens; and all merely to establish *practically*, the *theoretical* boast of Russia, that the fortresses leading into her dominion, are impregnable.

The articles of agreement have not yet been made known to the public; but are expected in the next Steamer.

Democratic Convention.—The State Democratic Convention, assembled in Raleigh last week and re-nominated Thomas Bragg, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Personally, we are not intimately acquainted with Mr. Bragg, but from the manner in which he has discharged the responsible duties of executive during the past term, we judge him to be by far, the most available man in the party. See proceedings in another column.

Execution in Private.

The last Legislature of Virginia passed a law, prohibiting public executions. A correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, giving an account of an execution in Bedford County, speaks in the following terms of the good, resulting from such a law:—

"As I have already stated, this is the first execution in our county since the passage of an act requiring executions to be private. When we contrast the appearance of our village to day, with the aspect it presented last year, on the occasion of a public execution, it is quite evident that such a law should long since have been enacted. To-day no crowd of four or five thousand persons, comprising all colors, ages, sexes and conditions thronged around the gallows, and no quarreling fighting and drunkenness disgraced the solemn scene, but the entire village presented a calm and serious appearance and all expressed themselves as gratified at the becoming manner in which the law had been enforced."

☞ J. C. Cannon, Esqr. Senior editor of the Salisbury *Republican Banner*, spent several days in our town and vicinity during the past week. We were pleased to form his acquaintance, and can say to those of his patrons, who have not seen him, that he is a very clever looking fellow for an *editor*, as perhaps they have all guessed from the *Banner*.

☞ We perceive that there is considerable feeling in this vicinity, in reference to an article, which appeared a short time since in the New York Observer, purporting to be an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. B. Marsh, Sunday School Missionary. Mr. Marsh has been in this county for twelve months, visiting the destitute and establishing Sunday Schools in various sections. He appeared to be doing much good and we hope his explanations as given in the *Times* last week and this, will be a sufficient apology.

Hon. D. S. Reid.—We return our thanks to Hon. David S. Reid, Senator from this State, for some very valuable public documents, which will be of much value to us for reference and information.

☞ The Wakemanites have been acquitted of murder, in New Haven, Ct., solely on the ground of insanity.

☞ A slight snow fell in Richmond, Va., on the night of the 19th inst. We have had quite cool weather here for the past few days.

A negro carpenter was lately sold in Adams county, Mississippi, for three thousand seven hundred dollars.

Hon. Jere Clemens is said to be writing a historical novel founded upon the revolutionary history of the South.

The New York Bible Society is meditating the plan of publishing the Bible in newspaper form, for general circulation.

Murder Trials—Patrick Court, Va.

The editor of the Rockingham *Democrat*, was in attendance at the late term, in Patrick county, Va., and gives an account of some interesting trials, His honor, Judge Jno. H. Gilmer, presiding. The most interesting case was that of Col. Meekins Reynolds, charged with the murder of young Satterfield, the details of which murder have been heretofore published in the papers. The Commonwealth resolved to try each of the prisoners separately, and Col. Reynolds was first put on trial, and after several days' delay, a Jury was obtained from the surrounding counties. The evidence was mainly circumstantial, and the trial progressed very slowly. There were some fifty or sixty witnesses. It was a most remarkable criminal trial, and the Court House was thronged every day with a crowd of anxious spectators.

The ablest counsel of that part of Virginia, was engaged: For the Prosecution, John D. Cheatham and Wm. Martin.

For the Defence, Wm. A. Burwell, A. R. Lybrook, M. D. Carter, Waller R. Staples, John T. Wootton, Edmund Irvine and Jas. M. Whittle.

After the case had been argued with great ability by counsel on each side, it was submitted to the Jury at 8½ o'clock, on Wednesday evening, and on the next morning at 10 o'clock, they brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the second degree," and fixed his punishment at 10 years confinement in the Penitentiary, and the Judge, in a very brief manner, pronounced sentence. The prisoner did not ask for a new trial, nor do we suppose any further steps will be taken until after the trial of his two sons, who stand indicted for the same offence. As it may seem strange how the Jury found the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree and not in the first, we will state that the law of Virginia, as settled by the General Court in Hunter Hill's case, makes homicide *presumptive* evidence of murder in the second, and it is incumbent on the prosecution to *prove* premeditated malice, to convict of murder in the first. As the testimony was merely circumstantial, the Jury were right in this respect if they believed the prisoner guilty of the homicide; and there was nothing to show malice *prepense*. His Honor adjourned Court to a special term to be held on the 30th of July next, when it is probable the other two prisoners will be arraigned and tried.

Col. Reynolds is about 57 years of age, a tall, stoutly-formed man, and during the whole trial, behaved with great fortitude, and upon being directed to stand up and face the Jury while the verdict was read, he did not relax a muscle of his features, but heard his sentence calmly. We understand he still protests his innocence.

Joseph Eans, who was accused of the murder of Samuel C. Ingrum, a few weeks since, was also tried, but there being no evidence, he was acquitted.

Superior Court:—The spring term of Guilford Superior Court is now in session, while we go to press, his Honor, Judge Dick, presiding. We understand the State docket is unusually large, and embrace some local cases of considerable interest. Johnson, of Rockingham, will be sentenced, perhaps on Saturday. We notice Gov. Graham and Hon. John Kerr among the lawyers in our town.

North Carolina and Virginia State Stocks.—There was a sale of North Carolina Bonds in New York on Tuesday last at 98 per cent., and of Virginia at 93¼ to 93½.

Kidnapping.—A negro girl, about 11 years old, belonging to Mr. A. Little, of Wadesboro', N. C. was kidnapped two weeks ago, and has not been recovered.—Beware of strangers.

☞ A new Post Office, called "Cary P. O," has been established in Wake county, on the N. C. Railroad—A. F. Page, Esq. P. M.

Suicide in Moore.—We learn from the Observer, that Elizabeth Jackson, the daughter of Burgess Jackson, a respectable citizen residing on Pocket Creek in Moore county, committed suicide by hanging herself, on Thursday last.

Factory Destroyed.—The cotton factory at Milton, N. C., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. The factory was insured for $20,000. The ruins will be sold at auction.

Robbery—The rooms of Messrs. S. Cherry and A. M. McPheeters, at the National Hotel, Norfolk, were entered early last Friday morning, through the aid of false keys, by thieves, who after subjecting the inmates to the influence of chloroform, proceeded to rob their pockets of money and papers of value.

Aunt Harriet Again.—It is said that Mrs. Stowe, authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, is about to publish a work illustrating the alleged degredation of the poor white population of the South. If it contains half as much falsehood as her former work, it will be an unnecessary illustration of her own degredation.

☞ The longer the saw of contention is drawn the hotter it grows.

Decline in Flour.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, of the 16th inst, thus discourses under the head of "prices falling:"

"For the first time in many months, we see that common to good New York State flour is quoted by wholesale at a fraction under six dollars a barrel. When the channels of communication with the interior are fully open, an avalanche of breadstuffs and provisions will be down upon us, and as the demand from abroad is diminished, except at reduced prices, there is a fair chance that consumers will yet reap some benefit from the immense crops of last year. The farmers, millers and dealers, have had their chance; the consumers will now have theirs. Much however will depend upon the prospects of the growing crops, which thus far, as we have learned, are generally favorable."

Weekly Literary Review.

☞ Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 20, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

FOR THE TIMES.

Literary News Items.

BY R. G. STAPLES.

CORRESPONDING EDITOR, PORTSMOUTH VA.

Messers Dix and Edwards announce a new volume of Miscellanies, by the author of "Type", "Omoo", so called *the "Piazza Tales"*.

Messers Childs and Peterson, Philadelphia, have in course of preparation, Dr. Kane's Arctic Exploration, in search of Sir John Franklin, during the years 1853-54 & 55.—A Personal narration.

Messers W. S. & A. Martien, Philadelphia, promise immediately, a new work by the author of "Aunt Edith" called *Charlie Grant or How to do Right* and another, styled *'Blind Tom or the Reformed Street Boy"*.

Messers Appleton & Co. Will shortly issue a new book by the author of the "Wide—Wide World"—entitled *"The Hills of the Shatemuc."*

Messers Miller, Orton and Mulligan are about to issue a Know Nothing Campaign Book, styled the *"Great American Battle"*, By Anna Ella Carrol of Maryland.

Messers J. B. Lippincott & Co. have nearly ready "Abbie Nott and other Knots" by Mrs. Yale.

H. C. Peck and Thos. Bliss, are about to issue six Volume's, Edited by S. S. Author, entitled The Wedding Guest—Friends and Neighbors—Our Homes—The Mother's Rule—The true Path—Words of cheer for the Tempted &c. We can safely recommend them. *"The Adventures of my Cousin Smooth"* is a mirth provoking Book.—

"A Forest Tragedy and other Tales", is a new work by the charming authorers "Grace Greenwood." John Brougham, the author of *"Basket of Chips"*, has written another work, which will shortly be produced by Messers Bruce and Brother.

It is understood that *"Paul Lane"*, from the pen of N. P. Willis is meant as a reply to *"Ruth Hall"*, by his sister "Fanny Fern.

Phœnixiana: *or sketches and Burlesques.* By John Phœnix. D. Appleton and Co., New York, publishers.

While we have read Squibob's sketches with a great deal of pleasure—sometimes almost splitting our sides at his quaint expressions—yet we do think the tendency it would have upon morals is rather hurtful. If any of our readers should purchase the book, we advise them never to read it when suffering from soar-throat. We were perfectly well, (excepting what the young people call the "blues") and we laughed so much at Squibob's witty originalities, we had to take physic. It is impossible to be sad with the Phœnixiana in your hands.

The American Journal of Education and College Review:—The April number of this Journal of Education, has been received. And without having time to examine *closely* the articles we can only say the page of contents looks so enticing, and the articles are written by Gentlemen of such acknowledged literary reputation, that we intend to devote the earliest leisure moment to a careful perusal. The following are some of the leading articles:—"The Gift of Teaching," "The true idea of Female Education," "Improvement practicable in American Colleges," "Comparative view of systems of Public Instruction," "On the endowment of Colleges by the sale of scholarships," &c. Published monthly by N. A. Calkins, New York; Absalom Peters, D. D. and Hon. S. S. Randoll, Editors, with Corresponding Editors in the several states. Terms $3 per annum.

The Common School Journal.—We commence publishing in this number of the *Times*, a communication from C. H. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools for this state, a proposition to publish a quarterly magazine for free distribution among all the Common school officers in the State. We are compelled, from the length of the communication, to postpone the conclusion until next week. But such a work is of much interest to the cause of education, and we hope those interested will give Mr. Wiley's article a perusal.

"The Literary Journal, *devoted to the instruction and entertainment of the family circle.*"

The above is the title of a large folio weekly paper, a copy of which has been placed upon our table. It is a beautiful sheet, filled with the most choice articles for the family circle. Our correspondent, Charles M. Tenly, of Portsmouth, Va. is corresponding Editor. We would be pleased to place the Journal on our exchange list. Published by G. H. Colton Saltor, M. D. & Co., New York: $1.25 per annum, in advance.

Bruce's New York Type Foundry;—A priced list of Printing Type and Materials, sold at this Foundry, has been sent us. It contains the exact weights and prices of job and fancy fonts, price of every article required in the Printing Office, with engravings and descriptions of printing presses and other machinery; estimates of Newspapers &c. &c, George Bruce, No. 13 Chambers St. New York.

Godey's Lady's Book;—Always ahead of time, Godey is the first to greet us every month with his interesting and beautiful Book. The May number is before us, filled with the usual variety of fine steel plate engravings, beautiful fashion plates, embroideries and letter cuts, with a large quantity of historical and light literary reading &c. &c.

Terms $3 per annum, or Gody and the Times $4.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine for May has been received, with its usual variety of historical, miscellaneous and editorial readings, and monthly record of current events. It is embellished with fifty engravings, illustrative of history, science, discoveries, fashions &c. Terms, 25 cents single copy; $3 a year; or $4 for Harper and the *Times* one year.

FOR THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON N. C. April 12th '56

Mr. Editor:—I notice, in the New York Observer, issued on the 3rd ult. a statement of Rev. John B. Marsh. "He says in North Carolina within six miles of Greensboro, he found a Family, who had never heard any person pray or preach, had never seen a Bible or heard of Jesus." This is a remarkable statement, and requires some notice. In the Town of Greensboro there is a Male Academy and two Female Schools, numbering more than one hundred Pupils each! There are *three* Christian Churches two of them large and having regular preaching every Sabbath. Within ten miles of Greensboro, there are (including the Churches in Town) about twenty christian Churches, having regular preaching. This, Mr. Editor, would not indicate a *heathen land*. As to the destitution of the Bible, within about ten years Guilford County has been twice explored with the Bible. The latter exploration, finished about *five* years ago, by Mr. John N. Andrews, I believe, was careful, thorough and every Family destitute of the Bible was supplied. For many years past there has been, and now is, a good supply of Bibles kept by Messrs. Sloan, in Greensboro, for the Guilford County Bible Society; and every person may be supplied who wishes a Bible. Rev. Mr. Marsh proceeds to say, "throughout *the pines*, where every body is engaged in making Turpentine, he found *similar* specimens of *Heathenism;* not one *half* the population, having ever seen a Bible."

The latter statement, Mr. Editor, is more remarkable than the former, I am well acquainteed in North Carolina, having been in the State nearly *eight* years; and having traveled through every County, below the Blue Ridge, from once to *eight* times. My business while travelling in this State, has been to have the Bible circulated among all the people;—and in the last seven years, there have been thousands—*tens* of thousands of Bibles and Testaments circulated through this pine region, where Mr. Marsh says, "not one half the people have ever seen a Bible."

Mr. Editor, permit me to say this statement is *false* and a *slander* on the people of North Carolina.

Yours very Respectfully,

D. DERWELLE.

Agent of A. B. Society.

FOR THE TIMES.

Messrs Editors:—Last week I briefly noticed an article from the New York Observor, said to be from my pen; but for want of time was obliged to pass the most of it unnoticed. I am accused of representing North Carolina, or portions of it, in semi-heathenism, which has been far from my intentions; and I have yet to learn that the officers of the A. S. S. Union, to whom I report at Charleston and Philadelphia, have from those reports gained that impression. In common with their missionaries North, South, East and West, I have reported such incidents, as were calculated to arouse a greater interest in behalf of that society which has for its aim, the moral and religious culture, of the children and youth of our land. I have spoken of the excellent schools of Grensboro;—the numerous churches scattered through the country; and the dark scenes yet to be witnessed, as evidence that schools and churches, did not remove the necessity, for the Missionary work of the Am. S. S. Union—that even in highly favored portions of our country, were children and youth, who if saved at all, must be saved through the instrumentality of S. Schools. We have spoken of these dark scenes, (which are found in a greater or less degree in every county in the Union,) with no desire to injure the reputation of any portion of this country, but solely for the good of souls, and the heaven favored cause in which we are engaged. Expecting to make North Carolina, yea Guilford County our future home, we would hardly be expected, to wish the impression to go forth, that we had chosen our residence in a region of universal ignorance and degradation. If our reports have conveyed that idea, it has been without our intention.

As regards the "Pines," our correspondent, the N. Y. Observor or ourselfare in fault. Personally, we know nothing of that region of country; as our travels have only extended into the northern portions of Randolph & Chatham, and what we said of the "Pines," was gathered from a letter written by one of the most devoted, and successful, colporteurs, of the Am. Tract Society, and a private conversation with a teacher from J— Co. and of course applies only to a portion of that country. If in the letter which the "Observer" quotes from, we say "not one half have ever seen a Bible," it does not agree with our copy. That letter was written to one of the donors of the Society, and not intended for publication, hence we were not as careful in the use of language as we might have been, and have probably created a wrong impression in regard to that region, which we cheerfully correct. We rejoice to learn recently, that the Bible Society has done so good a work there, and that our impressions of the moral destitution of that portion of N. C., were exaggerated. We would give the account of destitution which we received in the letter above referred to, but do not feel at liberty to do so, for too reasons. The letter is a private one, which came accidentally into our possession; besides we do not believe it good policy to make public these extreme cases, when certain Northern Journals are ready to take them up, and harp on them as the result of slavery; forgetting that in their midst such scenes may also be witnessed. We have felt the above explanation was called for, least the credit of this community, and the cause which above all others we love, should suffer. So far as we know our heart, our intention has been pure, and solely to do good. If we are in error, it is an error of the head, and not of the heart, and may God forgive us.

JOHN B. MARSH.

Missionary of Am. S. S. Union.

FOR THE TIMES.

Oak Ridge Male Institute.

We have lately had the pleasure of spending several days at this flourishing school, and were delighted with its appearance. Modest and unpretending, yet firm and decisive, it aims at a high standard of moral and intellectual excellence. There are about sixty students in attendance, all are moving on finely. Indeed the order with which each one moves to duty, and the deep earnestness that glows in every countenance, would do credit to a much older Institution.

The Teachers are very stern, but mild; and their discipline is entirely parental. Disregarding their own ease or comfort, they labor for the advancement of their students with untiring energy. We witnessed a number of recitations, which both to Teachers and pupils, seemed not to be an irksome task, but a delightful exercise, affording additional proof, that where teachers *love* to teach, students learn with pleasure.

We have never seen a school, where there was so little temptation to vice and extravagance, as there is at this; and we think those, who fear to send their children from home on account of Boarding-school disipation, may, with intire confidence, trust them at Oak Ridge. The location is healthy and beautiful, while it affords ample facilities for obtaining a thorough classical education. We feel assured that no one, who may patronize this excellent school will ever regret it.

A VISITOR.

Gambling in North Carolina.—The Fayettesville Observer, on reviewing the Comptroller's Report for the year ending 1st Nov. 1855, says:

There is one item which has surprised us not a little, viz:—the tax on Playing Cards. Take the amount paid as an indication, we should conclude that there is but little of that kind of gambling or amusement done in this State. The tax is 25 cents on every pack of cards sold in the State. The returns show, (not very truly, we fear,) that only 1578 packs have been sold in the whole State within the year, yielding $394 50 of tax. Of this sum Warren county has the honor of paying $81 25, more than a fifth of the whole amount. Either the dealers in Warren are more careful to return the amount of their sales, or the people are very fond of whist, and perhape of poker. Twenty-nine counties did not pay a cent for tax on Playing Cards, and we must presume therefore—a violent presumption, we admit,—that no cards were sold in those counties.

Awful Dispensation of Providence.—A private of the East York Militia was on parade a few days ago, at the camp at Aldershot, and being accused of talking more than once by the sergeant, by whom he was threatened that if he did so again he would be reported to the colonel, said he did not talk, and at the same time wished that "God might strike him dumb if he had;" he was from that instant struck dumb and has not spoken since. He has answered questions by writing, and stated that the moment he had uttered the last word, "dumb" he became so.—*English paper.*

☞ The Legislature of Maine has repealed the old Prohibitory law of that State, and enacted another Temperance law, which we regard as quite a stringent one, though not going the entire figure. It now remains to be seen at a future election whether the people will approve of the former or the latter.—*Spirit of the Age.*

The Fayetteville Presbytery closed its session on Saturday 12th inst., at Grove Church, in Duplin county. The meeting was harmonious and the reports show a prosperous state of religion in the bounds of the Presbytery.—*Clinton Independent.*

A Human Horn.—Dr. Porcher, of Charleston, has in his possession a horn, about seven inches in length, and in diameter two inches and three quarters, bearing a close resemblance to a ram's horn, which he extracted from the head of a negress, aged about fifty two, born on a plantation in St. John Berkley, South Carolina. The tumor commenced forming some eight years since, with a swelling and discharge, and, after a while, a gradual increase in size. During the four months preceding its removal, it grew some two inches, and having, in coiling, around, reached the face in the temporal region, just to the left of one eye, and having commenced to produce suppuration of the skin with which it had come in contact, its immediate removal was necessitated. Its removal, which was done in December, 1854, in the presence of Dr. J. Cain, and several students of the Charleston Preparatory Medical Schools, was accompanied with comparatively little pain. It was found, upon examination afterwards, that some remains of the original growth remained, and there is some probability that it may increase in size and again require removal.—*Columbia Times.*

Unchaste language is the index of an impure heart.

DIED,

In this place, of Pneumonia, on Tuesday 22 inst. W. J. B. GILLASPIE, aged 38 years.

In Thomasville, Davidson County, of Consumption, on Tuesday 22 inst., Miss LOUISA SIMMONS, aged about 15 years.

In Chapel Hill, on the 13 inst., Mrs. SARAH G. BURKHEAD, consort of Rev. L. S. Burkhead, in the 18th year of her life.

Commercial.

TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL.

DAY OF THE MONTH.	SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.	
Thursday,.....24	5	21	6	39
Friday,.....25	5	20	6	40
Saturday,.....26	5	19	6	41
Sunday,.....27	5	18	6	42
Monday,.....28	5	17	6	43
Tuesday,.....29	5	16	6	44
Wednesday,.....30	5	15	6	45

MOON'S PHASES.

	DAY.	HOUR.	MINUTE.
New Moon,.....5	12	27	A. M.
First Quarter,.....11	11	30	P. M.
Full,.....20	4	10	A. M.
Last Quarter,.....27	6	7	P. M.

Consignees Per Rail Road.

Greensboro' Station, April 23.

Dr. Cooper, W. W. Jones, J. N. Thompson, L. Bencini, C. K. Caldwell, Rankin & McLean, J. M. Morehead, C. N. McAdoo, R. G. Lindsay, W. H. Brittain, T. C. Graham, W. J. McConnell, W. S. Gilmer, T. C. Blake, W. Daniel, W. C. Porter, C. G. Yates, R. D. Lambeth, J. A. Mishen, H. B. Dowler, Peter Adams, J. B. Balsley, John Sloan, C. H. Wiley, F. Shaw & Son, James Sloan, J. & F. Garrett, W. Weatherly, Mrs. Bumpass, L. Fells, Graham & Dunn, S. W. Westbrooks, E. W. Ogburn, A. C. Murrow, J. B. Marsh, T. J. Patrick, J. Owens, J. T. Famchner, Miss E. Gaston, T. H. Fentress, Miss C. Worth, S. Archer, D. Higgins, Dr. D. P. Weir, A. Newhart, D. Wharton, T. I. Sandridge, J. Benbow, J. W. McMurry, J. B. Clark, Dr. J. Mebane, E. Wharton, R. M. Sloan, R. Fentress, M. Climer.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Our readers, and especially the farmers and those doing business with the Rail Road, will gladly receive the following schedule of freight on the North Carolina and Wilmington & Weldon Rail Roads, from Greensboro to Wilmington *via* Goldsboro:

	N. C. R. R.	W. & W. R. R.
Cotton ℔ Bale, 350 lbs....$1	40	$ 60
Flour ℔ bbl. (in bags 10 ℔ cent. added),.....	64	25
Corn, Meal, Rye, Peas ℔ bu.	14	8
Oats, Shorts and Bran "	7	5
Salt ℔ sack,.....	80	33
Wheat ℔ bushel,.....	16	8
Hay, Fodder, Oats & Straw, ℔ 100 lbs.....	19	15
Brick ℔ 1,000,.....	5 00	3 50
Guano ℔ Ton,.....	1 00	1 00
Bacon, loose, ℔ 100 lbs...	64	41
FIRST CLASS FREIGHT.		
Baskets, Buckets, Bellows, Brooms, Boxes Merchandise, Camphine, Carpeting, Eggs, Confectionaries, Furniture, Glass-ware, Gun-Powder, Fine Liquors, ℔ 100 lbs.....	64	41
SECOND CLASS.		
Agricultural Impliments, Bacon—packed, Hardware, Bagging, Beeswax, Machinery, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Crockery, Coffee, Dye-Stuffs, Dried Fruit, Sheeting, Fish, Saddlery, Domestic Liquors, Marble—dress'd, Nails, Steel, Stoves, Tallow, Tin, Wool, Tobacco, Vegetables ½ rates, ℔ 100 lbs.....	55	34
THIRD CLASS.		
Molasses, Hides, Fruit, Hair, Oil, Oysters, Rags, Rice, Sashes, Shrubbery, Stone, Cider, Vinegar, Lime, Marble—undressed, ℔ 100 lbs.	40	26

GREENSBORO MARKET, APRIL 22.

[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

BACON,	10 a 12	HIDES—	
BEEF,	4 a 5	Green,	a 5
BEESWAX,	a 20	Dried,	a 10
BUTTER,	12 a 15	HAY,	50 a 60
COFFEE,	a 16	LARD,	12 a 12½
CANDLES—		MOLASSES,	60 a 62
Tallow,	22 a 25	NAILS,	6 a 7
Adam'tine,	33 a 40	OATS,	40 a
Sperm,	55 a 60	PEAS—	
CORN—		Yellow,	62 a 75
Meal, (50 lb per bus.)	50 a 60	White,	75 a
CHICKENS,	10 a	PORK,	7 a
APPLES—		RAGS,	2 a 3
Peeled,	50 a 62	RICE,	8 a 10
PEACHES—		SALT,	2.75 a3.00
Peeled,	2.00 a2.25	SUGAR—	
Unpeeled,	a 75	Brown,	12 a 14
EGGS,	a 8	Loaf,	15 a 16
FEATHERS,	a 40	Crushed,	15 a 16
FLOUR,	6.00 a7.00	Clarified,	a 14
FLAXSEED,	a1.00	TALLOW,	12½ a 15
WHEAT,	1.20 a1.25	WOOL,	25 a 30

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., APRIL 17.

[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

BACON—		FLAXSEED,	1.65 a1.70
Hams,	12 a 13	FLOUR—	
Hog round,	11 a 11½	Fine,	6.50 a6.75
BEANS—		Superfine,	7.25 a7.00
White,	1.75 a2.00	Extra,	a8.00
B. E. PEAS,	90 a 95	Family,	a9.00
BUCKWHEAT—		HAY—	
Bag,	94 a	Cargo,	1.10 a1.20
BUTTER—		OATS,	a 37½
Goshen	26 a 28	SALT—	
Glade,	23 a 26	Fine ℔ sack,	1.75 a
LARD—		Ground Alum,	1.20 a
No 1 & 2,	11 a 11½	SUGAR—	
DRIED APPLES—		Refined,	9½ a 10½
per bushel,	75 a	Crushed,	11 a 11½
28 lbs.		SHINGLES—	
Peaches, peeled,		Heart, 12 in	
℔ bus 40 lbs,	2.25 a2.00	bunch,	7.00 a
BEESWAX,	a 24	Sap " "	4.00 a5.00
COTTON,	10a 9½	WHISKEY,	36 a 38
CORN—		LIME—	
White,	55 a	Camden,	a1.10
Mixed,	54 a		
Yellow,	56 a 57		

Remarks.—Receipts of flour the last week were smaller than for some time, the demand is restricted to home consumption, which takes all arriving at quoted rates. A continual depression in all the Northern market still exists. Cotton is firm at an advance and some speculative movements. Lumber is very dull and lower.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, APRIL 19.

BACON,	12½a	LARD,	12½ a
BEESWAX,	a 24 a 25	MOLASSES—	
CANDLES—		Cuba,	37½a 40
Fay. fact'ry,	20 a	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
Adamantine,	30 a 32	NAILS,	5 a 5½
Sperm,	35 a 50	SALT—	
COFFEE—		Liverpool,	
Rio,	13½a	sack,	1.60 a0.00
Laguira,	15 a 00	Alum,	
St. Domingo,		bushel,	75 a
COTTON—		FLAXSEED	1.25a
Fair to good,	a10¾	CLOVER SEED,	
Ord. to mid.,	00 a	℔ lb,	12½a 15
COTTON YARNS—		BRANDY—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach,	a 80
FEATHERS,	40 a 00	Apple,	a 65
FLOUR—		N. C. WHISKEY,	40 a 45
Family,	7.25 a0.00	SUGAR—	
Superfine,	6.75 a0.00	Loaf,	12½a
Fine,	6.25 a	Crushed,	12 a 12½
Scratched	5.75 a	St. Croix,	a 11
CORN,	75 a	Porto Rico,	9½a 10½
WHEAT,	1.25 a1.35	N. Orleans,	9 a 10
OATS,	45 a 00	TALLOW,	11 a 12
PEAS,	75 a 00	TOBACCO—	
RYE,	90 a0.00	Leaf,	a
HIDES—		Manufact'd	12½a 40
Dry,	11 a 12	WOOL,	14 a 15
Green,	4 a 5		

Receipts of cotton small, sales have been made during the week for factory use.

WILMINGTON MARKET, April 22.

[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

BACON—		NAILS,	5 a
N. C., hog round,	12 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Western Sides,	a 11	Yellow dip,	2.35 a
" Shoulders,	9½a 10	Virgin,	a1.88
LARD, N.C.	a 12½	Hard,	1.40 a
BUTTER,	23 a 25	TAR,	1.20 a
BEESWAX,	23 a 25	ROSIN—	
CANDLES—		No. 1,	1.10 a2.37½
Adam'tine,	30 a 33	" 2,	1.15 a1.50
Sperm,	45 a 50	Common,	1.25 a1.15
CORN,	60 a	SPIRITS—	
COFFEE—		Turp'tine,	35 a 34
Rio,	12½a 13	POTATOES—	
Laguna,	13½a 14	Bbls.,	4.75 a0.00
COTTON,	9½a 11½	RICE,	5½a
N. C. SHEETINGS,	7½a 8	SALT—	
" YARN,	17 a 17½	Alum,	50 a
FEATHERS,	40 a 42	Sack,	1.15 a1.25
FLOUR—		SUGAR—	
N. C. R. R.	6.00 a7.25	Clarified,	11 a 11½
HAY—		P. R.,	9½a 10
N. C.,	1.00 a	DRIED APPLES—	
LIME,	1.25 a1.35	pr bus.	3 a
MOLASSES—		Peeled peaches,	5 a
Cuba,	32 a 32	Unpeeled,	2 a
MACKEREL—		BRANDY—	
2 no.	10 a	Peach,	70 a 75
3 no.	6.50 a6.75	Apple,	50 a 60
		PORK,	18 a 18½

JUST RECEIVED, per N. C. R. R., a large lot of Nails, Iron, Maleable Castings, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimmings, &c. English, German and Briar Scythes and Snaths; Lock, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw Files, Rasps and Chisels, &c. Cheap by

RANKIN & McLEAN,

N. E. corner Market & Davy Streets.

A Request.

I WANT to settle up with every man; and be square once more as we began, and let it be remembered that I have interest to pay—on account of some of my long winded customers, and I shall therefore, in all cases, require interest on all accounts after 1 January each year. *A WORD to the WISE, &c.*

April 8, 1856. (15:4t) C. G. YATES.

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Greensborough, N. C.

Market Street, second square from the court house.

GRAND COMBINATION.

FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements by which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Any person sending us $10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For $4 we will send the Times and either of the following $3 Magazines for on year; Southern Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Magazine; Graham's Magazine; and Frank Leslies, Gazette of Fashions. For $3 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.

DIRECT LINE TO

Richmond, Va.

Fare through from Greensboro' to Richmond via Danville, Va. only $8, being three dollars and thirty cents cheaper than any other line running from Greensboro' NORTH.

THE Proprietors of the stage lines from Greensboro', N. C. to Danville, Va., would inform the public that they are now running a *Daily Line of 4 Horse Coaches*, (Sundays excepted,) from the former to the latter place, connecting at both points with the Rail Roads.

The travelling public will find this not only the cheapest, but much the most interesting route from Greensboro' to the Northern Cities, and with only about 3 hours of night travel on the entire route to Richmond.

Leave Greensboro' daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11 A. M. arrive in Richmond next days at 3 P. M.—giving time to attend to business, the same evening in Richmond, and leave at 9 P. M. same day, for the North.

April 10, 1856. J. BOLDERBY,

15:8t. G. V. NOLLEY.

BURNING FLUID always on hand at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

Greensboro', 1856. 15:6m.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

The True Heart's Lament.

BY FINLEY JOHNSTON.

My heart is lone and sad, Mary,
And tears are falling fast:
As backward to the scenes of yore
My vision now is cast;
They come like vain and shadowy dreams,
Within a troubled sleep:—
And as they pass before my view,
I turn aside—and weep.

Sad memories now are thronging, Mary,
Upon my breaking heart:
And causing burning, bitter tears
Unto my eyes to start;
And painful are the thoughts that rise
Like billows in my breast:
Whilst on my knees I fervently pray
To be like thee—at rest.

My soul can ne'er forget, Mary,
Our childhood's happy hours:
When love lay sleeping in our hearts
As dew in folded flowers;
When bliss divine was all our own,
And Hope was not a dream;
When future joys were mirror'd on
Life's ever running stream.

But Death grew jealous of our bliss,
And his grasp on thee laid:
And claim'd thee as his own, to grace
The chambers of the grave:—
We laid thee down in silence, Mary,
The cold earth for thy bed;
And placed with pure and holy hands,
A marble at thy head.

My heart in its despair, Mary,
As fell the falling sod,
Gave way to words of bitterness
And cursed aloud its God:—
But better thoughts upon me rushed,
And as I knelt in prayer;
Thy gentle spirit softly came
To smooth my brow of care.

The Spring once more has given place
To Summer's gentle showers;
And Winter with its chilling blasts,
Has wither'd up the flowers;
Yet seasons and their changing scenes,
Have now no joys for me;
Since thou art dead—for every joy
Was centred, love, in thee.

But though my heart is sad, Mary,
And every joy has fled:
Though all my hopes and dreams of bliss,
Are buried with the dead;
Yet still unto my weary soul
This blessed hope is given;
That I can come to thee, my love,
And live with thee in heaven.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

GREENSBOROUGH, APRIL 19.

PERSONS are apt to censure others for the very faults to which they themselves are most addicted; for the reason that they would avoid suspicion of indulging them, by appearing to hold them in detestation.

Say Cæsr Augustus, why am your legs like an organ grinder?

Don't know, Mr. Sugarloaf, why is them?

Cause they carry a monkey about the streets.

A brick grazed the head of Mr. Sugarloaf just as his ears disappeared round the corner.

A western editor withdraws from his profession in the following valedictory:—

"The undersigued retires from the editorial chair, with the complete conviction that all is vanity. From the hour he started his paper to the present time, he has been solicited to lie upon every given subject, and cant remember having told a wholesome truth without diminishing his subscription list or making an enemy.—Under these circumstances of trial, and having a thorough contempt for himself, he retires in order to recruit his moral constitution.

"FAST" YOUNG LADIES.—Our brilliant belles who (somehow) turn out such domestic and exemplary wives, after (and perhaps because) having "had their fling," do certainly "go it" under a considerable press of steam, "while they're young." We chanced to see a note the other day, written by a belle in the country to a friend who is passing the winter at the —— Hotel. One quiet passage rather impressed us, 'I shall be in town for a morning's shopping, my dear; but, as I shall not stay late enough for your dinner at five, please have champagne and oysters at lunch.'—Home Journal.

HABITS.—Like flakes of snow fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed. No single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change; no single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man's character; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the elements of mischief which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.

ORTHOGRAPHY.—'Thomas, spell ingenuity.

'Yes, sir:—Indian-knew-a-T.'

'Go to the head.'

Marriage resembles a pair of shears so joined that they can't be separated; often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes in between them.

AN EVERY-DAY MORAL.—The law may be compared to a street-fight, at the end of which it is discovered that the coats of the combatants are missing. The fact is, the lawyers, while their clients were pommeling one another, have quietly walked off with them!

A Western poet gets off the following, explanatory of a steamboat explosion:

The engine groaned
The wheels did creak,
The steam did whistle,
And the boiler did leak,
The boiler was examined,
They found it was rusted,
And all of a sudden
The old thing busted.

"Wall, stranger," said a backwoodsman to a man whom the landlord of the hotel where both were stopping at had detailed to sleep with him. "Wall, stranger, I've no objection to your sleeping with me, none in the least; but it seems to me the bed's rather narrow for you to sleep comfortably, considering how I dream. You see I am an old trapper, and generally dream of shootin' and scalpin' Injuns. Where I stopped night afore last they charged me five dollars extra, 'cause I happened to whittle up the head-board in the night. But you can come, stranger, if you like—I feel kinder peaceable now.

THINGS THAT DIOGENES DEPLORES.—That wine is not like gratitude, because then no one would indulge in it to excess.

That vice is not like the tax-gatherer, because it would need only to be seen to be avoided.

That our law reformers do not apply to the duration of a Chancery suit the wholesome maxim of the institutes, "The law abhors a perpetuity."

The following orders were given by the captain of a western steamboat, when she was about to engage in a race with another boat: "Rosin up, thar, and tell the engineer to shut down the safety valve! Give her gosh! Gentlemen who haven't stepped up to the office and settled, will please retire to the ladies' cabin till we pass that boat. Fire up thar."

A DELICATE HASH.—Take a French melodrama—dilute with a dictionary—lard with English idiom—spice with buffoonery—and simmer down with sentiment. Serve it out, and the delicate hash will go down very pleasantly.

'Here! you little rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself. Where have you been?"

'After the girls, father!'

'Did you ever know me to do so, when I was a boy?'

'No, sir—but mother did.'

ONE often regrets saying too much, but seldom of saying too little.

ALL are willing to applaud the truly honest and virtuous man, for he is seldom found; but few are willing to follow his example.

The Farmer.

FOUNDER IN HORSES.—I send you a receipt for founder in horses, which I never have seen in print. I have used and recommended it for fifteen years, and so far as my experience goes, it is a sure and speedy remedy. Take a tablespoonful of pulverized alum, pull the horse's tongue out of his mouth as far as possible and throw the alum down his throat, let go his tongue and hold up his head until he swallows. In six hours time (no matter how bad the founder,) he will be fit for moderate service. I have seen this remedy tested so often with perfect success that I would not make five dollars difference in a horse foundered, (if done recently) and one that was not.—*Country Gentleman.*

MANGE IN CATTLE.—The disorder termed the mange arises from the excitement of the skin, probably brought on by derangement of the organs of digestion in consequence of poverty, engendered by hunger and want of shelter. After these are supplied, a wash made of gunpowder and water—(charcoal, nitre and sulpher)—will be found a valuable application. Mange is an infectious disorder; remove therefore the sick beast form the rest of the herd.

TO KEEP FRESH MEAT IN SUMMER.—Put the meat into a stone jar, and cover it with sour milk. By changing the milk once or twice, it will keep a week or more. Before cooking, wash the milk from the meat, and lay it in a little soda water a few minutes. It will make it very tender.

There is no money better laid out, than that which contributes to enjoyment.

A fox-hunter has remarked, that he should say the flower of all others with the finest scent was the dog-rose.

Blood Stock.

It seems impossible to make some people understand what is meant by the expression, "Blood Stock." They will twist, and turn, and laugh at the idea that any farmer, by judicious selections, has reared a herd of cattle that inherits the principal traits of the animals selected to begin with.

They laugh at the idea of keeping the very best for breeders—and will tell you how a chance animal of their own has excelled the herds denominated "blood stock."

And yet when you ask what reliance they can have on the progeny of chance animals, they will tell you that they have bred from the same for sixty years in succession, and therefore they are confident of success in rearing their calves.

Now this is precisely the doctrine of the advocates of "blood stock." They breed from the best, and cast off the inferior animals. They want no crosses with inferior animals, and are confident that by pursuing this course, they are on the *right* road to perfection, however long that road may prove.

Still there is another class of farmers who profess to think that the most promiscuous intercourse between the males and females of cattle, will tend to produce better dairy cows and better working oxen than can be produced by any kind of selection.

These farmers inquire what is meant by "blood stock." They would prefer to buy from the most promiscuous herds of cattle because they occasionally find an extraordinary cow that yields more than the average of blood stock. If one in fifty is found to excel the average of select stock, they seem to think they have proved their case and are ready for judgment.

But what progress do such people make in farming? The same which a gambler makes to get a fortune. He runs for luck, and makes but little calculation, except upon the want of information of those who may be induced to play with him.

Ploughman.

RESPIRATION.—An animal eats; the carbon of his food enters the blood, and with it passes through the lungs. He breathes; the oxygen of the air enters the lungs, combines with the carbon of the food, and forms carbonic acid gas by a process similar to combustion. This combustion creates animal heat, which warms the blood, and courses with it through the whole body, to keep all the parts warm. In a very cold stall, the carbon of the food is all consumed for fuel; in one that is comfortable, a part of it is left to promote animal growth. In the latter case, the growth pays for the food; in the former, there is no pay.

TO MAKE GLOSSY SHIRT BOSOMS.—Those ladies who wish to see their "lords" wearing nice, glossy shirt bosoms, will do well to observe the following receipt:—"Take two ounces white gumarabic, powder it in a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more water, according to the degree of strength you desire, and then, having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning filter it carefully from the drugs into a clean bottle, cork it and keep for use. A table spoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch, made the usual way, will give to either white or printed shirts a look of newness that nothing else can restore to them after washing."

CROUP.—A piece of fresh lard, as large as a butternut, rubbed up with sugar, in the same way that butter and sugar are prepared for the dressing of pudding, divided in three parts, and given at intervals of twenty minutes, will relieve any case of croup not already allowed to progress to the fatal point.

TO MAKE PRIME VINEGAR.—A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator vouches for the merit of the following recipe for making vinegar:—Take and mix one quart of molasses, three gallons of rain water, and one pint of yeast. Let it ferment and stand for four weeks, and you will have the best vinegar.

A superior breakfast cake is made as follows:—Three cups of corn meal, one egg, two cups of sweet milk, one cup of sour cream, in the absence of cream a little butter, one teaspoonful of saleratus, ditto of salt. Bake it in a quick oven. A little molasses improves it.

TO MEASURE AN ACRE OF GROUND.—In measuring land, 30 1-4 square yards make one square rod, and 40 square rods make one square rood, four of which, or 160 rods make one acre. It is evident, therefore, that 40 rods long by 4 rods wide will make an acre. The same result may be arrived at by measuring 259 feet in length and 198 feet in width, or by measuring 23 1-3 yards in length, by 66 yards in breadth. To lay out an acre square 209 feet on each side is the nearest foot that will make an acre, being less than an inch each way over the exact distance. 43,560 superficial feet, or 200 95-100 feet on each side constitutes an acre of ground.

The cradle and coffin, two receptacles which meet the need of human kind.

Office N. C. R. R. Company,
SALISBURY, April 10, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA R. ROAD.

SCHEDULE FOR MAIL TRAIN
On and after MONDAY *the 21st day of April*, 1856.

WEST.

Leave Goldsboro', at	6.40	A. M.
Arrive at Raleigh, at	9.21	"
" Hillsboro',	11.38	"
" Graham,	1.30	P. M.
" Greensboro',	2.57	"
" Jamestown,	3.40	"
" Lexington,	5.10	"
" Salisbury,	6.66	"
" Concord,	7.27	"
" Charlotte,	8.40	"

EAST.

Leave Charlotte, at	5.45	A. M.
Arrive at Concord, at	6.53	"
" Salisbury,	8.09	"
" Lexington,	9.10	"
" Jamestown,	10.41	"
" Greensboro',	11.15	"
" Graham,	12.46	P. M.
" Hillsboro',	2.19	"
" Raleigh,	4.28	"
" Goldsboro',	7.20	"

16:3w

NEW BOOKS.
Life in California, The Moral and Intellectual diversity of Races, The Philadelphia Housewife, Pepy's Diary of Correspondence 4 vol, Lippencott's Gazzetteer of the world, Harpers Juvenile Library, 25 volume's of Cumming's works, My School and Schoolmasters, Poetry and Mistery of Dreams, Calafornia and its History, Dress a fine Art, Common place Book, Joan of Arc, Glenwood, Elie, Dove Cote, The Moral Probe, The old Homestead, The Ten years among the Mail-bags, The Cottage Gardner, Hidden Path, Amy Lee, Scenes in the life of our Saviour, Book of Boudoir, Souvenier Gallery, Bears, Molley Kitty, Love of Country, The End—by Cummings. &c., &c., &c.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.
December, 22nd, 1855.

Greensboro' Female College.

THE EXAMINATION of the pupils of this Institution, will commence on Tuesday the 13th day of May, at 8½ o'clock, A. M.

On the evening of the same day, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., the VALEDICTORY SERMON will be preached by the Rev. THOS. G. LOWE, of Halifax.

The *Address* to the two Literary Societies, will be delivered on Wednesday the 14th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., by GEORGE DAVIS, Esq., of Wilmington.

CONCERT AT NIGHT.

Commencement exercises will take place on Thursday.

The Trustees will hold their annual meeting on Tuesday the 13th, at the usual place and hour. T. M. JONES, *Pres't.*
April 10, 1856. (16::4w)

A GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails, Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY,
N. E. corner of Elm & Market.
April, 1856.

J. N. WOOD,
AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
Goldsborough, N. C.,
WILL attend to the sale of Flour and other Produce. 14tf

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor Wand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. Railroad.
R. G. LINDSAY,
April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market.

N. C. FREEMAN,
WITH
ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SILK GOODS,
No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.
1856. 2-1y

Just Received
At Mrs. L. Bencini's.
A FRESH SUPPLY of Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Candies, Nuts of all kinds, and all eatables usually kept in a Confectionary.
March 12, 1856.

ALBUMS.
The Ladies Tablet of Friendship, Mementoe's of Friendship, Memorie's Leaves, The Lady's Album, Album of Poetry, Jenny Lind.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

1856. ANNUALS. 1856.
The Mignorette, The Golden Gift, The Ladie's Wreath, The Ladie's Gift, The Casket, Magnolia, Garland, Amaranth, Token of Friendship, Perpetual Keepsake.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

JUST TO HAND. 25 North Carolina Readers, No. 1. 25 do " No. 2. Published by A. S. Barnes, & Co., N. York. These Readers are adapted to C. Schools, and recommended by C. H. Wiley, State Supt.
For sale by E. W. OGBURN.

FRESH CHEESE and SWEET ORANGES just received at L. BENCINI'S.
March 26, 1856.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by E. W. OGBURN.

FISH—fresh Mulets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

BURNING FLUID—Warranted not to char the wick. For sale at the Drug Store of
Feb. 13, 1856. T. J. PATRICK.

GUANO—1 Ton best Peruvian Guano for sale by E. W. OGBURN.
March 19th 1855. 12::tf.

Molasses, new crop, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by E. W. OGBURN.

BURNING FLUID always on hand at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER
Greensboro', 1856. 1:6ms.

HENRICO PILE LOTION.
THIS invaluable Lotion was discovered by a gentleman who had been afflicted with this most distressing complaint for fifteen years and having been entirely cured by its use, as well as many others who have tried its virtues, we recommend it to all who may be suffering with this annoying disease, assuring them that when used in accordance with the direction it has rarely failed to cure, and in no instance has it failed to give relief.
For sale at the Drug Store of,
W. C. PORTER.
Greensboro', N. C. 1:6ms.

HELP
Young America!!
ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double **harness,** of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish.* will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.
Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 7:1y.

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,
DEALERS IN
FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.
WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.
REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleigh; J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough.
8:1y.

New Goods!
A. WEATHERLY
IS now receiving and opening his newly purchased stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing almost every article of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. He would call the particular attention of the ladies to his handsome stock of Crape, Silk, and Lace BONNETS—newest styles and of the late openings. Also, a handsome assortment of Robes and Dress Goods of all description, Mantillas, &c., all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Call and examine before purchasing, and I have no fears of not being able to please, both in quality of goods and price.
He would hereby return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage that he has received for the last three or four years, and hopes by a strict attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the confidence and patronage of the public generally. A. WEATHERLY.
April 4, 1856. 15-tf

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.
AMBROTYPES.
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that he is now prepared to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of art; they surpass the DAGUERREOTYPE in beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and are not affected by atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.
ALSO,
DAGUERREOTYPES, in all the various branches of the art with the newest improvements—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms, APPARATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.
12::1y A. STARRETT.

JAMES M. HUGHES,
Fashionable Tailor,
(In J. McIvers' New Brick Building,) West Market, Greensboro', N. C.,
WOULD respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia fashions.
All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, in J. McIvers' New Brick Building.
Jan., 1856. 4::1y

New and Cheap
GOODS,
Spring, 1856.
THE Subscribers are receiving their stock of Staple and Fancy GOODS, consisting partly of
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Prints, Ginghams, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Drilling, Hosiery Gloves, Yankee notions, Black Silks and a large lot of SUMMER CLOTHING—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Straw Goods, Books and Stationary, Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage Materials, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, which we have bought, so as to sell bargains, wholesale or retail.
Many thanks for past favors and hope for a continuance of the same.
April 10, 1856 RANKIN & McLEAN.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS. WM. T. CARRINGTON.
WILLIAMS & CARRINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Shockoe Slip, Richmond, Va.,
GIVE particular attention to the sale of TOBACCO, FLOUR, WHEAT, and every description of Country Produce. All packages of Merchandise, &c., forwarded with dispatch. 8:6ms.

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.
CUMMING & STYRON,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N.C.
August. 1:8ms.

J. L. HENDRIX,
(Formerly of Greensboro', N. C.,)
WITH
J. W. GAMBLE, PROPRIETOR
PLANTER'S HOTEL,
(9:tf) CHARLESTON, S. C.

FRESH COCOA NUTS and Lemons just received at L. BENCINI'S.

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.
J. W. HOWLETT & SON,
DENTISTS,
Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.
They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.
The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.
They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.
January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

A CALL FOR CASH.
RANKIN & MCLEAN, Respectfully invite all persons indebted to come forward and pay up as they are very much in need of cash. Those having open accounts who cannot now cash them will please come forward and close them by note. Those having notes of long standing failing to pay or renew them may expect to pay cost upon them, as they must have cash, at least in part, and their notes renewed. Interest will be charged upon all open accounts from Jany. 1st the usual time to settling. Jan., 1856.

Shirts! Shirts!!
MRS. IRENA SIKES, having located in Greensboro', would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that she keeps constantly on hand a lot of fine SHIRTS which cannot fail to please, both in quality and price.
SHIRTS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., also made to order. Those wishing anything in this line, would do well to give her a call, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop. 13::tf
March 24, 1856

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,
ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. THOS. RUFFIN,	Alamance,
JOHN NEWLIN,	do
P. A. HOLT,	do
W. R. ALBRIGHT,	do
J. H. HAUGHTON,	Chatham,
A. H. LINDLEY,	do
P. C. CAMERON,	Orange,
JOHN F. LYON,	do
W. J. BINGHAM,	do
JOHN LONG,	Randolph,
E. G. READE,	Person,
G. & H. WILLIAMS,	do

Feb. 6. 6::1yr.

S. W. WESTBROOKS,
Proprietor of the Guilford Pomological Gardens and Nurseries,
WOULD respectfully call the attention of our Southern citizens to his select collection of native and acclimated varieties of FRUIT TREES, embracing some 40,000 trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond; also, a choice assortment of Grapevines, Raspberries, Strawberries, etc., etc.
All orders, accompanied with the cash, will recieve prompt attention and the trees neatly packed and directed to any part of the country.
P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied.
January, 1856. 2-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY. In Equity.
Thomas C. T. Buckley and others,
vs.
The McCulloch Copper & Gold Mining Company and others.
It appearing to my satisfaction, from the affidavit of Thomas C. T. Buckley, that Nathaniel H. Wolfe, James N. Platt and James W. Gerard, jun., Trustees, &c., are not inhabitants of this State.—I, John A. Mebane, Clerk and Master, therefore order that publication be made in the Times for six weeks for them and each of them to be and appear before this honorable Court of Equity to be held for the County of Guilford at the Court House in Greensborough on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1856, then and there plead, answer or demur, to the plantiff's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed and the same be set down for hearing exparte as to them. Test,
J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.
Pr. adv. $5. 12::6t.

NEW FIRM—FASHIONABLE TAILORING—HARRELL AND MORING, successors to J. G. Efland, having taken the shop formerly occupied by him, up stairs, opposite the Bland House, beg leave to inform the citizens of Greensboro' and the surrounding country, that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch.
Mr. Harrell having had several years' experience in some of the most fashionable establishments, and being a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright of the far famed firm of Albright, Samiento & Co., of Philadelphia, flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed in the art of Garment Cutting, being regularly in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions.
All work done by us warranted to please. Give us a trial.
HARRELL & MORING
February, 1856. 6::1y.

Cabinet Furniture,
MADE AND SOLD BY
PETER THURSTON,
WEST STREET GRENSBOROUGH, N. C.
WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.
All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.
Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-tf.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING.
MERCHANTS.
Wilmington, N. C. 1:1y.

A. PERRY SPERRY,
(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)
WITH
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

LOOK
At the simple word
CLOTHING,
AND yet, simple as it is, you hear a great cry made over CLOTHING. You stroll over town, and you will see small samples of CLOTHING.
A little here, a little there,
And no assortment anywhere;
Until you get to S. ARCHER,
Where every one runs to get
GOOD CLOTHING.
And why do they run there? because they can get CLOTHING better made, more fashionable, and for less **money** than in any other house in the State of North Carolina, he has made it a Rule not to be *OUTDONE.*
Opposition is the Life of Trade.
He has selected with great care, and bought for cash, one of the largest and best STOCKS of READY-MADE CLOTHING, and Gentlemen furnishing GOODS, that ever was offered South of Mason & Dixon's line, and will sell the same unusually cheap for **cash.**
Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold Finger and Ear Rings,
Breast Pins, Spectacles,
Porte Monnaies,
Pistols, Revolvers,
Trunks, Valises,
Carpet Bags, Umbrellas,
Fine Boots and Gaiters,
Shirts, Cravats,
Stocks, Suspenders,
Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c., always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices. S. ARCHER.
Spring, 1856.

New Spring Goods
R. G. LINDSAY,
North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets,
HAVING received his full supply of seasonable Dry Goods, is now prepared to offer all kinds of STAPLE AND FANCY articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please. His goods were purchased on the most favorable terms and selected from the largest and handsomest stocks in New York. They consist in part of Prints,
Printed and Robe Lawns, Jaconets and Organdies, Flounced and Plain,
Berages, Tissues and Granadines,
Brilliants and Ginghams, Challies, Alpaceas and Mohair, Extra Black Silks, Figured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Glace Silks and Bonnet Silks, Gents. Summer Cassimers,
Drap d'Ete and Doe Skins, Farmer's Satin, &c., Figured Silk and Marseiles Vesting, Table Damask, NAPKINS, Linen Sheeting, Towelling,
Dimities, Swiss
MUSLIN,
Victoria and Bishop Lawns, Figured Muslin, Swiss and Scotch, Bordered, Tape and Plane Jaconets and Nantooks, Novelties in Embroideries, Muslin and Cambric, Blouse Linin, Farmers' Linin and Drills, Richardson and Gray Linens, Brown & Bleached Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings, Bonnets, Hats and Straw Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, &c. Call at North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets on
April, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH!
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-St. (near Chatham)
NEW YORK,
HAS now in store, and is constantly receiving *well-assorted Stock of Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c.,* to which he invites public attention, believing that an examination of both quality and prices, will prove satisfactory to Merchants and to Purchasers generally, who buy for Cash. His Stock consists of *Rich Velvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets In New Designs; Superior English and American 3 Ply, and Ingrain Carpets;* Comprising many New Patterns, made expressly for first class trade.—Also,
Twilled and Plain Venetian Hall and Stair Carpets.
Oil-Cloths, in widths from 2 to 24 feet in various qualities.
Rich Mosaic, Tufted and Common Hearth Rugs and Door-Mats of different sorts.
Table and Piano of Choice Patterns.
4-4, 5-5 and 6-4 Plaid and Plain Mattings.
Window Shakes of Desirable Styles.
Stair Coverings, Stair-Rods, and all other articles usually kept in Carpet Stores.
HE IS ALSO AGENT FOR SELLING.
Carhart & Nye's Power Loom Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, as well as Barber's Auburn Prison-made Brussels 3-ply. Ingrain and Venetian Carpets and Rugs.
All which will be fairly represented to purchasers, and sold at fair prices.
June 30, 1855. 1-8m.

HERRING'S
Patent Champion Fire AND Burglar Proof Safes.
THE great interest manifested by the public to procure more perfect security from Fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes, and Books of Account, than the ordinary SAFES heretofore in use had afforded, induced the Subscribers to devote a large portion of time and attention during the past *fourteen years in making improvements and discoveries for this object,* and they now beg leave to assure their numerous friends, and the public generally, that their efforts have been crowned with complete success, and now offer the "Improved Herring's Patent World's Fair Premium Fire Proof Safe," as the CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD, having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and in New York, 1853, as superior to all others. It is now, undoubtedly, entitled to that appellation, and secured with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, (which also was awarded Medals as above,) forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever before offered to the Public.
The Subscribers also manufacture all kind of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, and Money Boxes or Chests, for Brokers, Jewellers, and Private Families, for Plate, Diamonds, and other Valuables. And are also Patentees, (by purchase,) and Manufacturers of Jones' Patent Permutation Bank Lock.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO. PATENTEES.
Green Block, Nos. 135, 7 & 8 Water St. N.Y.
☞ Agent for North Carolina, J. R. BLOSSOM, Wilmington. 7::3m.

Give us a Call!
THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened a BOOT AND SHOE MENDING SHOP, on South Side Market street, just below M. Brown's Blacksmith shop, where he is prepared to have SHOES and BOOTS mended or made to order, at moderate prices. Also, BRICK LAYING done at short notice. JAMES R. SIKES.
March 24, 1856 13::tf

NEW BOOKS—JUST RECEIVED.—Rose Clark, Fanny Fern; Good Time Coming; Mimic Life; A Basket of Chips; The Home Garner; Lloyd's Steamboat Directory and Disasters on the Western Waters; Napoleon at St. Helena; American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge; The Memoirs of Susan Allibone, A Life hid with Christ; Whateley's Good and Evil Angels; Whateley's Future State. For sale by E. W. OGBURN.
Jan. 23, 1856.